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6267



KENDEL'S



and BULBS



2010 ONTARIO STREET CLEVELAND, O. 1010

196

REMARKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

The constantly increasing army of gardeners, with everything to learn, brings the problem of advising in a manner simple and yet complete, so that the initial efforts may be crowned with success. It is for such that we have designated IN BOLD FACE CAPITALS the varieties that we sell in the largest quantities, thereby assuming that these, on the average at least, are best suited to this locality. This does not mean, however, that the other varieties are not good; special conditions of soil and variations in taste should govern the choice of varieties and we therefore carry a goodly list, to suit all.

Bear in mind that the best seeds are the more likely to make a good garden, no matter how much labor and expense you put into it and it is decidedly poor judgment to court failure right from the start by trying to save what at most can amount to but a small sum, by buying cheap seeds. The seed bill is the least part of the expense, anyway, and pedigree vegetables are not produced from mongrel seeds. This is especially true in this year of practically a famine in many lines of seeds. We believe it is policy to increase the price rather than reduce the quality and we wish to assure our customers that we are maintaining the same high standards in our stock, in this year of dearth, that we have in the past years of plenty.

For the benefit of our new customers we wish to state that we have made complete germination tests of every lot of vegetable steds we offer, in testing chambers of our own construction, at considerable expense in time and labor, just so the chances of a crop failure are reduced to a minimum. The results are open to your inspection. Our Flower Seeds are always strictly new crop and thus of the highest vitality possible.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, and onion setts. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory references.

ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME, also that of your POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or, in sums of two dollars or less, by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar.

RATES OF POSTAGE

SEEDS BY MAIL.—In justice to the vast majority of our customers who live in this immediate neighborhood and are not obliged to consider postage and express charges, we do not include such charges in the prices quoted in our catalogue; the prices given are for the goods here in our store. We will continue, however, to mail free all SEEDS in packets and ounces to any amount, anywhere in the United States, at catalogue prices. In larger packages, we will mail free in the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES, all VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS and BULBS to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more. On lesser amounts, add 10% to cover postage or at least 5c for the first pound, which is the minimum charge. Outside the THIRD ZONE add Postage according to the distance. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to this, for when omitted, the cost of postage will have to be deducted. On account of their perishable nature, PLANTS should be sent by Express.

The territory lying within the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES is roughly bounded by Syracuse and Binghamton, N. Y., Naticoke and Lancaster, Pa., Lynchburg. Va., Lexington, Ky., Greencastle and Crawfordsville, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and embraces all of Michigan. Ohio and West Virginia.

BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 5 cents; half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 15 cents; two bushels, 22 cents each. In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS.—We buy our stocks from reliable dealers, some of them for more than fifty years. We make germination tests of each lot of Vegetable Seeds that we offer thus reducing to a minimum the chances for failure. Our Flower Seeds are always of the new crop and thus of the highest vitality. But we wish it distinctly understood that because circumstances may arise over which we have absolutely no control we find it necessary as is customary in the Seed Trade to give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and we will not be responsible in any way, for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE

LAWN GRASS SEED

HERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our business to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

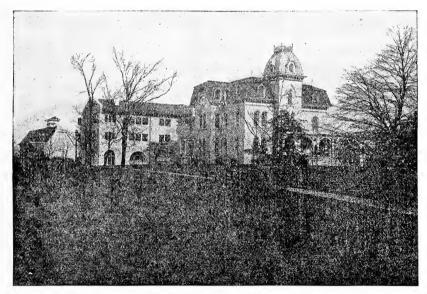
THERE IS MUCH DECEPTION PRACTICED in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense to secure the best and cleanest

Quality.

grasses adapted to our soil and climate, that it is possible to procure and we may
add, that we attribute the success of our "FOREST CITY" and our "SHADY

NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves from Caution. disappointment caused by having grading contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. Insist on getting "FOREST CITY" and "SHADY NOOK" and you will get the best.



In order to obtain A REALLY FINE LAWN, there are several requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure, Requisites. Sheep Manure or PURE BONE DUST; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SEED SUITED TO THE SITUATION. The latter item is of prime importance.

A rich soil of good depth and liberally fertilized will maintain a fine green sward many years, provided a small quantity of seed is sown and raked in when the grass begins to grow, in the spring. Fresh manure should never be used in making a lawn; when decaying it is liable to allow an uneven settling of the soil, and in addition is so full of weed seed, that the lawn is practically ruined. We have found PURE RAW BONE DUST, of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer Manure vs. Bone for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing value to a Dust. wagon load of manure, and in addition does not require an extra man to spread it on.

Use at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface. Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even BEFORE SOWING THE SEED. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more of the Forest City Lawn Seed per acre, or about one pound for every fifteen by twenty feet How.

of surface. In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or

the first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually then necessary to scatter a little seed on the lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winterkilled. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May it will produce a beautiful lawn by July. Mowing should begin when the grass is an inch or two high.

In consequence of the frequent cutting required, the grasses have no time to mature seed for reseeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well stocked with the proper Re-Seeding. varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, and once or twice during the season, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.

If the above directions are carefully followed and the weather is right, a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.

Look for the Name "FOREST CITY" on the Label.

We have sold our Lawn Grass Seed for many years in large quantities in and about Cleveland. Its lawns are famous the world over. We feel, therefore, that the Lawn Seed that makes these famous lawns may be appropriately named "Forest City" Lawn Grass Seed, and under this name it is sold.

"HODEST CITY" LAWN DRASS SEED 3	Per pkg. (8 oz.) 15c	1 lb 25c
	$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs\$1.00	Bushel (18 lbs.)\$3.50
PURE RAW BONE DUST	Per 1b 5c	25 lbs 1.00
PURE RAW BONE DUST	100 lbs 3.00	S'k (200 lbs. net). 6.00

"SHADY NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED

After a series of experiments extending over several years we have been able finally to combine several grasses that we have found will make a good sod under trees and in shaded places. We offer this mixture as "Shady Nook" Lawn Grass Seed.

If we may judge by the increasing demand and the commendations we have received on every hand it is surely filling a long felt need. Your soil may be too poor under the trees to sustain a lawn for any length of time, but impossible as it may seem, it can not be too shady for "Shady Nook." Thoroughly fertilize the soil before sowing and water frequently if necessary.

Sow as early as possible and in the spring only, at the rate of one pound for a space 10×20 feet square. For further directions see above under the word "How."

"SHADY NOOK" Lawn Grass Seed per pound 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We issue a Fall Catalogue describing and pricing a complete list of Bulbs for Fall Planting, such as Hyacinths, Crocusses, Tulips, Narcissus, Scillas, etc., and giving concise directions for planting in pots for the house or in beds outdoors, that will be mailed about September 15th, upon application. If you plant such bulbs and appreciate the best grades, send for our Catalogue now or at any time and we will file the request and mail you one in the Fall.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read "SEEDS BY MAIL" on the inside cover page.

ARTICHOKE—(Artichoke)

The seed we offer is that of the true artichoke which is an extensively used vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Jerusalem Artichoke, the bulbs of which are used extensively as hog feed. They make a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and can also be used for pickles. The tops may be cut, cured and used as dry fodder.

	The standard and best variety for sowing .	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
	Cubers)		Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Jerusalem. (Γ ubers)		.\$.25	\$1.00	\$3.50

ASPARAGUS—(Spargel)

A bed of Asparagus when properly made, lasts many years. It should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are trans planted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

One ounce will produce about 200 plants.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
One ounce will produce about 200 plants. Barr's Mammoth. Very large tender stalks, light green\$.05	\$.10	\$.20	\$.60
Conover's Colossal. One of the largest and most extensively				
used green sorts, best quality	.05	.10	.20	.60
Palmetto. Early maturing and prolific, very desirable	.05	.10	.20	.60

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal.	This sort we believe the best all ar	ound sort for the home garden	١.
		Per 100	Per 1000
One weer			\$6.00
			+
I wo year			7.00

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(Bush Bohnen)

Beans are tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is over in May, then they can be planted in succession until August. Limas are especially tender and usually are the last to be planted. Beans are usually planted in rows to a depth of about two inches and the rows from two to three feet apart, according to the variety and the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH, especially with potash. Inoculation with bacteria is becoming more common as its beneficial results are being recognized.

Dwarf beans are as a rule hardier and earlier than the climbing sorts and their importance to the exerge gardener should not be overlooked.

average gardener should not be overloomed.		
One quart will plant 100 feet of drill. Pkt.	Qt.	Peck
Bountiful, (Long Yellow Seeded Six Weeks). An excellent long, flat		
podded sort, early and very productive\$0.15	\$0.50	\$3.25
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The earliest in our list and		
enormously productive, one of the very best for general use. Round		
pods, long, full and straight	.60	4.00
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods with red seeds. Excellent for		
a late shell bean and a great favorite with some of our trade	.50	3.25
Dwarf Caseknife. A very early, prolific sort with flat pods and white seed		• • • •
REFUGEE. A remarkably prolific, round podded sort much in demand for		
late planting, being well adapted for pickling	.50	3.00

BEANS—Lima

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden sorts, yet they must only be planted when danger of frost is over and the soil is warm and dry. The dwarf varieties cannot be recommended too highly for they can be grown more closely together and can be gathered more easily. They are fully equal to the pole kinds in quality and usually are earlier to mature.

Idily oddan so she pass - I was a			
Burpee's Bush Lima. An excellent bush form of the Large White			
Lima. Productive and of good size. Plant for succession\$.10	\$.40	\$2.50
FORDHOOK BUSH. The large thick beans are of the best quality. Pods			
with three to five beans each appear in clusters well above the ground.			
Popular for the home and market	.15	.50	3.00



BEANS—Dwarf Wax	Pkt.	04	Pe c k
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A productive, early sort with flat pods. Less liable to rust than other varieties; black seed Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome flat pods of a light yellow, and	.15	Qt. .60	4.00
pure white seeds. At its best when used young and planted for a late crop. Also a good shell bean	.15	.60	4.00
quality; black seed. A favorite with many	.15	.60	4.00
Improved Golden Wax. One of the best oval wax sorts, being early, prolific, with bright yellow pods of good length	.15	.60	4.00
fine cropper	.20	.75	5.50
BEANS—Field or Shell			
These Beans subject to change in price	kt. Ot.	Peck	Bu.
Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean \$.	10 \$.40		
White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean		2.50 2.50	8.00 8.00
	.10 .40	2.50	0.00
BEANS—English—(Pferd Bohnen) Broad Windsor. An English sort, used shelled			
One quart will plant 100 hills.	•••	••••	••••
BEANS—Pole or Running—(Stangen Bohnen	1)		
Pole or "corn" beans are sensitive to cold damp weather and should be pla of frost is over Plant five or six seeds to each hill so as to thin out rather than	nted only replant.	when Hills a	danger re best
put four to five feet apart.	kt. Qt.	Peck	Bu.
CARPINTERIA POLE LIMA. A most desirable sort for home use. Pods are filled with large, thick beans of the finest quality which remain green even when dry	10 \$.40	\$2.50	\$8.00
Large White Lima. The well known sort of largest size. The pods are			
borne in clusters with four to five beans each	.10 .35	2.25	7.50
podded beans. Pods are extra long and borne in profusion. Makes			
a good shell sort. Very popular	.10 .35	2.25	7.50
to the above. Early and very desirable	.40	2.50	8.00
Lazy Wife. The broad, thick pods of good length and quality make this a favorite sort with many seeking a late green pole bean	.10 .40	2,50	8.00
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. A popular shell bean with			
speckled pods and seed	.10 .40	2.50	8.00
and pure white seed. Good for "snaps" and for shelling	.30	1.75	6.00
Scarlet Runner. Both ornamental and useful. Flowers bright scarlet, pods green. Used as a string or shell bean	.10 .40	2.50	• • • •

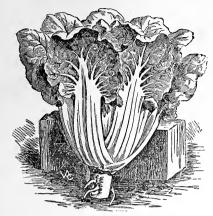
BEET—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe)

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow

the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for winter beets during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.



Blood Turnip Beet



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

REETS-Continued

The same of the sa	DEE IS—Continued			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
	CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN.		7 -	
	Extra early, round dark red; the			
	best early sort. Fine for forcing. \$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
	Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very			
	smooth and globe-shaped with			
	small top; skin dark red. Flesh			
	bright red, shaded to light; very			
	sweet and tender; best late sort05	.15	.50	1.50
	Early Eclipse. Very early, dark			
	blood color, small top and free			
	from fibrous roots. Good for			
	bunching	.15	.40	1.25
	EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, (ED=			
	MAND'S.) A select strain, of			
	great regularity in shape; deep			
	blood skin and a very dark flesh			
G : G : 1 D :	of best quality. Roots nearly			
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet	round or slightly flattened. The	4.	40	1.0-
Lang Smooth Dlood A and if a main	best beet for general crop05	.15	.40	1.25
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety	ty, very dark in color, stands drought	¢ 15	¢ 20	¢1 10
	Excellent to store for winter\$.05	φ.15	φ . 30	Φ1.10
SWISS CHARD Grown exclusively	y for the numerous fleshy tender			

SWISS CHARD. Grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leafstalks which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the broad white mid-ribs may be cooked like asparagus, or pickled. The sort we offer has large, broad undulated leaves of an attractive yellowish green. It is a prolific and

.15

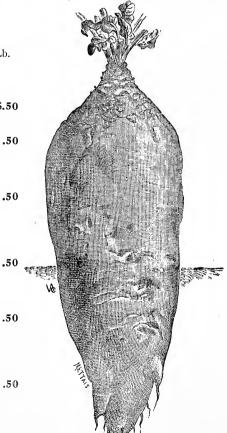
.50

1.25 .15

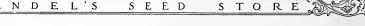
VARIETIES GROWN FOR

FEEDING STOCK	
Pkt. Oz. ¼	1b. Lb.
Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet of largest size, growing considerably above the ground. Excellent quality for feeding	
Vilmorin's Improved White	,,,,,
Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets; will yield enormously	.15 .50
variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well. Much relished by stock and poultry for winter feeding	.15 .50
three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled; rapidly gaining in favor	.15 .50
great size and good keeping quality. Very popular sort yielding an immense crop	.15 .50
soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper	.15 .50

good soil; quality excellent; very



.10



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(Sprossen Kohl)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy in fall and early winter, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.

> Lb. Oz.

Dwarf Improved French. The best for

general use; good size and fine quality. \$.05 \$2.50 \$.25



The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece of strong swardland, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary.

In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground.

For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground.

The worms which destroy the leaves and the heads later may be controlled by the use of Slug Shot, Hellebore, Pyrethrum, or Paris Green. Poisons like the latter should be used with care and understandingly. If the "Club Root" disease gets a foothold none of the cabbage family should be grown on the land for a period of 5 to 7 years, this long usually being required to entirely eradicate the disease. Sow one ounce for 3000 plants.



Dwarf Improved French

Brussels Sprouts.

All Seasons Cabbage.



Early Wakefield Cabbage

Pkt. Oz	. ¼ lb.	Lb.
Copenhagen Market. This is the best, early round sort yet offered. The	, ,	
heads are very solid and of excellent quality. The plants have short		
stems and are compact, making this a most desirable kind for		
planting in small gardens\$.05 \$.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
TRUE EARLY WAKEFIELD. A standard, very early variety; of me-		
dium size, with a rounded peak. Being very hardy, it is well fitted		
to winter in cold frames. By far the best very early sort	.75	2.50
Early Winningstadt. A medium early pointed sort, solid, and of good		
size, desirable for light soils	.60	2.00
ALL SEASONS. Early, large, very solid and round; as its name implies,		
it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It		
can be depended upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage .05 .30	.75	2.50

CABBAGE—Continued

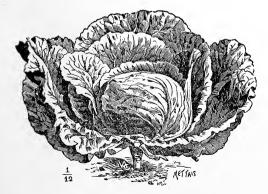






Early Dwarf Savoy Cabbage

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ 1b.	Lb.
All Head Early. An excellent second early sort of the largest size. The solid, deep, flat heads are of the best quality. By late planting it				
may be used for fall and early winter	\$.05	\$.30	\$1.00	\$3.50
Holland or Danish Ball Head. Our short-stemmed type has come into great favor because of its medium-sized, exceedingly hard heavy heads. They are round and of fine quality being one of the best keeping sorts for winter. Our strain can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect.	05.	30	.80	3.00
	.05	.50	.00	3.00
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, solid-heading sort for winter	0.5			
use	.05	.45	.75	2.50
LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable. Makes a very large, flat head and is the principal				
sort used for kraut	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Green Curled Savoy. A very early heading, finely-curled variety of extra fine table quality for fall or winter. Savoys are excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower	.05	.25	.75	2.50
PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Ratherlarger and finely curled;				
the very best for family use. Keeps well all winter until late in the				
spring	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cab-				
bage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid	.05	.30	.80	3.00



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT—(Mohruebe—Gelbe Ruebe)

The carrot is an extensively used, wholesome and nutritious garden vegetable that should be sown in every garden. Many of the earlier sorts are sold on the market when only half-grown for soups and stews. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row often saves a crop.

One ounce will sow 150 ft. of drill.

One ounce will sow 150 ft, of drill.

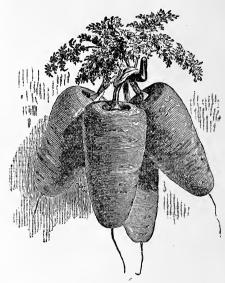
Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

Early Scarlet Horn. medium sized root, halflong, stump-rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking. Grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close

planting \$.05 \$.20 \$.50 \$1.75

CHANTENAY OR HALF-LONG SCAR-LET STUMP = ROOTED. This is one of the best and most popular varieties for the garden. Perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color;

.25 .75 2.25



Half Long Scarlet Stump=Rooted Carrot.

Lb.

Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper. Very productive and is easily har-

\$0.20 \$0.60 \$2.00

¼ Lb.

Oz.

Pkt.

OX=HEART OR LARGE SCARLET STUMP= ROOTED. An early thick stump-rooted sort, intermediate in length between the Early Scarlet Horn and Danver's. Especially desirable in hard, stiff soils. When young the fine-grained, sweet roots are excellent for table use, and when matured make good stock food.....

.20 .60 2.00

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Carrots cannot be surpassed as a winter feed for horses and milch cows, and should be more widely sown for that purpose. Fed with grain and dry forage the stock will eat them with a relish and thus aid materially in keeping them in fine condition. Culture is the same as for table carrots, except that the larger sorts may be sown a little farther apart for ease of cultivation.

Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely..... .15 .40 .05 1.25 Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter..... .05 .20 .50 1.75 Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality; grown for stock..... .05 .15 .40 1.25

Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easly pulled and a good keeper

Large White .10 .30 1.00 Belgian Carrot. .05



CAULIFLOWER—(Blumen Kohl)

(One Ounce Will Produce About 3000 Plants)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very



Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

high cultivation and plenty of moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing.

Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardiest for early crops; the frames, however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage plants. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold-frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are form-ing, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and

cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

¼ 1b. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown.....\$.10 \$7.50 Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very re-7.50 Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has been Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower. 2.50 .75 very popular for many years..... .10

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort..... .10 .60 2.00

CELERY—(Sellerie)

Started Plants Ready in June. Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb.

Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much

improved by bleaching; not a late keeper. \$.05 \$.50 \$1.25 \$4.50

Boston Market. · An excellent celery for home use in late winter; grows very dwarf, and hence easily trenched. Very mild flavor, extremely tender and crisp.....

.25 2.75 LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart. Bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper.

LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. TESTED STOCK.

.75

On account of the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid, we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been tested. This we offer as long as it will last as "tested stock" with the year of the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account

Golden Rose Self-Blanching. A splendid sort growing like the preceding except it has a faint pink streak on the cutton. ing except it has a faint pink streak on the outer ribs and is more brittle

GIANT PASCAL. This green leaved winter sort we can recommend as being of the very best quality for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellow color, is very solid, crisp and of an excellent flavor. The stalks are of good length, thick and solid. It is very brittle and

of this variety will be inferior. We have a little of the old seed that

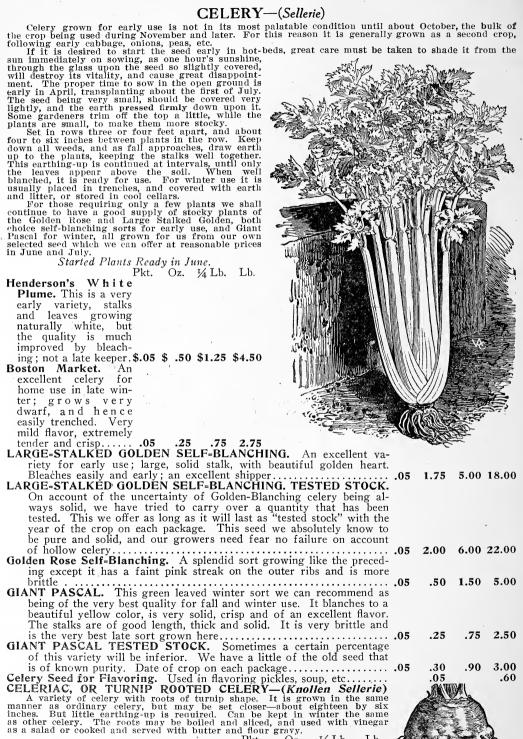
is of known purity. Date of crop of cach proceed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc....... CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY—(Knollen Sellerie)

A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

Large Erfurt. The largest root......\$.05 .75 \$2.50 LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. Similar to

Large Erfurt, with fewer roots, very .05 .25



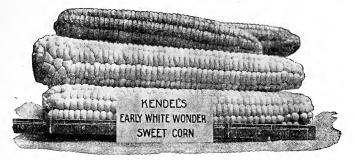
.75

2.50



CHICORY—(Chicorien)

\$.15 .05 .15 .40 1.25



CORN—Sweet or Sugar—(Zucker Mais)

All are so familiar with corn it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows two and one-half to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, provided there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, two and one-half or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

Plant 1 Qt. to 100 Hills. Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties	Pkt.	Ot.	Peck	Bu.
Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties	.10	\$~.25	\$1.50	\$5.00
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed va-				
riety; a general favorite for the first early	.10	.25	1.50	5.00
GOLDEN BANTAM. An early corn with delicious golden yellow				
kernels, very tender and of fine quality. The ears are eight-				
rowed and six to seven inches long, borne on small stalks making it a most desirable sort for a small garden where close planting				
is necessary	.10	.35	2.25	7.00
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. This variety has made a name for it-				
self wherever corn is planted. It is the largest early sweet corn				
yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It				
comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as				
large. It is white, has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and				
is very prolific. Ears twelve rowed and about eight to nine	.10	.25	1.50	5.00
inches long	.10	.20	1.50	3.00
a little larger stalk than the Golden Bantam, longer ears, fully as				
sweet yet of a white color. Ears are eight rowed and appear			`	
frequently two on a stalk. Our White Wonder is early and for				
home use is unequalled. We cannot praise it too highly and rec-				
ommend it to all	.10	.25	1.75	6.00
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety, comes in immediately after	10	25	1 50	5 00
the second early; very large ears	.10	.25	1.50	5.00
Black Mexican. As indicated by its name this is a black seeded sort but of excellent quality. The ears are eight inches long and				
eight rowed. One of the very best second early sorts	.10	.25	1.75	6.00
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep,	•=0		1.70	0.00
sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if				
allowed to remain on the stalks too long	.10	.25	1.75	6.00
Mammoth Sweet. The ears are sixteen to eighteen rowed and				
often twelve inches long, being the largest sweet corn grown.				
The ears are very sweet and tender. It will be found a valuable			,	
sort for home or market use. The long stalks make the finest	.10	.25	1.50	5.00
of fodder	.10	.23	1.50	3.00
The ears are fourteen to twenty rowed and measure seven to				
eight inches in length. Our stock has been carefully grown and				
will be found to be very sweet, tender and productive	.10	.25	1.50	5.50



CORN—Indian or Field—(Indianer oder Feld)

In drills use 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

The culture of field corn is too will known to need any description.

Except where noted, any of the following sorts can be supplied at the rate of ½ bu. of ears (20 lbs.)

70c. Write for prices on larger quantities. for 70c.

Early Huron Dent. This sort is considered the earliest yellow corn grown. Ears good size: fodder medium; cob very thin.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. Large, deep grained ears, kernels of a bright lemon-vellow with white cap. An early variety that has given good satisfaction in Northern Ohio, being a heavy yielder and sure cropper.

SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH. An extra early variety with twelve to fourteen rows. Bears close planting. An abundant yielder, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons.

Improved Learning. A large standard sort and as late as may be planted to be assured of a crop. Cob red, very long and thin. Kernels long and of a deep orange color.

CLARK'S CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE. This Ohio grown corn will be found vastly superior to the old-style Southern grown sorts where a heavy growth suitable for Ensilage is wanted. It will produce a maximum of fodder and mature in our shortest seasons. It is sweet and tender and a remarkable milk producer. Market Price

Rice Pop Corn. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears......\$1.00

ENSILAGE-In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS—(Ackersalat)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

Round Leaved. Large

Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown.....\$.05 \$.10 \$.25 \$.75

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS—(Kresse)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart, the plants to be 4 to 6 inches

WATER CRESS—(Brunnen Kresse)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.

True Water Cress.....



Corn Salad

Oz. ¼ Lb. \$1.25

CUCUMBER—(Gurke)

Use one ounce for 50 hills.

Use one ounce for 50 hills.

The largest yield of fruit will be found on soil well enriched with animal manure of some kind, pulverized sheep manure answering very well.

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, in frames and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

Frequent dusting with tobacco dust, or Slug Shot will be found beneficial in keeping the plants free from invasions of the striped beetle.

from invasions of the striped beetle.

Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough, as the vines will cease bearing if it is allowed to ripen.

When gathering the pickles be careful not to mar them else they will not keep very well.

DAVIS PERFECT. This variety is proving an excellent one for Pkt. outside culture as well as for under glass. It is of a dark glossy green, often 12 inches in length, very tender and is of fine quality. \$.05 \$.10 \$.35 \$1.25

IMPROVED WHITE-SPINED. The best variety grown. The sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; of medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Our strain of White Spine has been grown for us by one of the

best growers in the east for many years and is second to none...\$.05 \$.10 \$.30 \$1.10

EXTRA LONG GREEN. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about 12 inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent... .05 .10 .30 1.10 **Jersey Pickling.** An excellent sort for pickling; very productive... .10 .30 1.00

A.C.KE N D E E D TO RE

CUCUMBER—(Continued)

Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
.05	.15	.50	1.50 2.00
.25	.20	.00	2.00
	.05 .05 .05	.05 .10 .05 .15 .05 .20	.05 .20 .60

DANDELION—(Pardeblum)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills ½ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad. Most popular when cooked as greens in the spring.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally

.03 .35 1.00 3.50

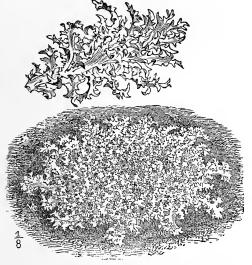
EGG PLANT—(Eierpflanze)

One ounce will produce 1000 to 2000 plants.

Egg plants require a light warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

Oz. ¼ Lb.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.
The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped.................\$.05 \$.40 \$1.00 Started plants ready end of May.



White Curled Endive.

-5

Purple Egg Plant. ENDIVE—(Endivien)

One ounce will sow 300 feet.

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a loose bunch at the middle, a few heads at a time as needed. In a few weeks it will be ready for use.

Pkt. Oz. ½ Lb. Lb.

8			ı Kt.	OZ.	74 LD.	LD.
8	White	Curled.	Light			
				A	.	
Age was -	green,	almost w	hite \$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00
***************************************	Green	Curled	Nicely			
White Curled Endive.				_		
	curled,	dark gre	en	.20	.60	2.00
Const. D. a. I. I. of D. Angley T. T. a. a. based a	and emonti	h 1:1:0 10+	t			
Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad a	fla smooti	n, like let	iuce, an			
excellent kind				.20	.60	2.00
THE CALCULATION OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CALCULATION	la la mala in a		1 05			2.00
White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all	i, bieaching	; very eas	11y05	.20	.60	2.00
French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One	of the mo	ost delicio	uie ealad			
Trenen Engive. (Without Cincory.) One	OI the me	Joe delicie	us salau			
plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10) inches a	part and	allow to			
The table	trim the	tone to m	ithin 116			
grow until November. Then take them up.	trim the	tops to w	1111111 1/2			
inches of the crown and the roots a trifle.	Heel-in in	boxes or	in a c old			
menes of the crown and the roots a trime.	f.	in aboa	:41:1			
frame or under the greenhouse benches, co-	vering a re	w inches	with soil			
and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in	a warm n	lace and	thev will			
and manuic. Sprouts will start, if kept in	d Combo	1	05	20		2.00
be nicely blanched ready for cutting in abo	out four to	six week	(SU5	.20	.60	2.00

13

KALE or BORECOLE—(Blaetter oder Krausskohl)

One ounce will produce about 5,000 plants.

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.



Extra Fine Dwarf German Kale.

Dwarf Curled Extra Fine German. A hardy. green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety, and is the sort most generally sown. If the seed is sown in the spring, and the plants well thin-

ned out, they may be cut at any time during the fall and winter. spring cutting, as spinach, sow in drills in Sep-

.10 .20 .75 .10 .75

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

KOHLRABI—(Kohlrabi)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

Pkt. -Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb. Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh.. \$.05 \$.25 \$.75 \$2.25

Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, except skin is bluish purple.... .05 .25 .75



White Vienna Kohl Rabi.

LEEK—(Lauch)

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant when from 6 to 8 inches high, probably in May or even as late as July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc., can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart with six inches between the plants.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb. London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched. \$.05 \$.20 \$.50 \$1.50 Monstrous Carentan. extra large variety; very .20 1.50 .50

Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with 1.50 .50

Leek

LETTUCE—(Lattich Salat)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants

Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce bed. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed.

Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

An application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water every 10 days to 2 weeks will prove a wonderful stimulant. Nitro-Fertil also may be applied successfully to leaf crops.

French sort has a peculiar upright growth and a decidedly fine flavor. .05



Frankfort Head Lettuce

fully to leaf crops. Frankfort	Tead	Lettu	ce.	
Forder Combal Citation Annual Comban	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite, very tender and finely curled		\$.20	Þ.4 0	\$1.50
Way a Head. A wonderfully fine early sort of handsome appearance and best quality. It is a sure header and solid; suitable for planting				
as an extra early. The outer leaves are a light green, while the in				
	05	.30	1.00	3.00
GRAND RAPIDS. This sort heads the list as a forcing lettuce. Some	-			
what similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but with a smoother lead	•			
Matures quickly, forming a large loose cluster of crisp leaves of fin		.20	.50	1.75
flavor. Very popular as a forcing sort, but grows nicely outdoors		.20	.30	1.73
Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tende curled variety, not intended fo				
heading, but for its abundanc				
of tender leaves. Good fo				
forcing or out-door culture. As		.20	=0	1.75
excellent hot-weather sort		.20	.50	1.75
Boston Market or Tennis Ball An early heading variety, mak				
ing small, compact heads. Use				
wholly for forcing		.20	.50	1.75
Large Boston. A fine strain fo				
forcing under glass; very large		20		
solid heads		.20	.60	2.00
FRANKFORT HEAD. Our ow stock. This is one of the bes				
Hanson Lettuce. Stock. This is one of the best of all heading kinds for out				
door culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the hea	t			
remarkably well. This variety, when sown in September or October, i	3	20		2.00
hardy enough to stand most of our winters		.20	.60	2.00
KENDEL'S EXCELSIOR HEAD. A variety that has proven to be very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very ligh				
green color; very tender, and fine flavor	05	.20	.50	1.50
NEW HANSON. A light-colored Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.		$\widehat{}$	_	
slightly curled, rapidly growing		(.)	X.	1
sort, being at all times tender and	1	(F).	No street)/
of excellent flavor; by far the best	W Y	111/		
for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed\$.05 \$.20 \$.50 \$1.50				The same
Salamander. An extra large light-		Sin 1:		
colored variety, forming a compact		MAR		
head, white inside. An excellent	A	M.Y.		
heat and drought resisting sort05 .20 .50 1.50	YA	LYSA	T.	EVE
Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-	93	5		
spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness	Me.	Mil		
TRIANON SELF=CLOSING COS.	1	X.		
(Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.)	Jan 1			
The finest of all the Cos sorts,			Vic.	\$
resisting warm weather. This	NA	work	and the	~
French sort has a peculiar upright	J	_		

.50

1.50

Trianon Cos Lettuce.

.20

MELON—WATERMELON—(Wassermelone)

Plant one ounce to every 30 hills.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb.	Lb.
ICE CREAM. Ferry's Peerless. Medium size; oblong; color light	
green; seeds white; flesh crimson; very sweet, rich and excellent	
flavor	\$.80
KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. Sometimes called the "Sweetest of All"	`
melons. A most desirable kind for the home, it being of large	
size, oblong in form, with a dark green skin and thin rind. The	
flesh is a bright scarlet and crisp; solid to the heart. Early, and	
of the finest flavor and quality	.80
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark	
green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early	
and productive	.80
SWEET HEART. Large handsome, oval fruits of a mottled green.	
Thin rind. Very productive. Flesh of a bright red, very tender	
and sweet. An excellent shipper	.80
Tom Watson. A very long and large fruit of a dark glossy green.	
Skin tough though thin, making it a fine shipping sort. Dark	
red flesh of splendid texture and flavor. A little later than the	
other sorts	1.00
Citron, for Preserving. For preserves only; is very hardy and	
productive; a late keeper	.75

MELON—MUSKMELON—(Zucker Melone)

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.



Hackensack Melon. Hackensack, or Turk's Cap

		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
0	EXTRA EARLY NUTMEG. A small	± 1.c.	02.	/4 130.	ъ.
	but very prolific netted melon of fine				
ALCONO STATE	flavor and quality. One of the				
	earliest and best green fleshed sorts	.05	.15	.40	1.50
		.05	.10	.40	1.50
	Extra Early Hackensack. A round				
	variety with light green flesh. They			/ / / •	
	ripen with the earliest and are very				
	productive and popular for the mar-				
	ket. Deeply ribbed, coarsely netted	.05	.15	.35	1.25
	ROCKY FORD. (Netted Gem.)				
	This is the variety that has made				
	muskmelons become so popular. A				
V¢	very desirable medium early sort,				
	oval, finely netted and but slightly				
Hackensack Melon.	ribbed. Green fleshed, very sweet				
	and delicious	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.	A very desirable sort, much in demand				
	large size; round shape deeply ribbed;				
	, very sweet	.05	.15	.35	1.25
	salmon fleshed variety. Slightly flat-				
tened ribbed but slightly	netted. A small sort, but with thick				
delicious flosh	netted. A small sort, but with thick	.05	.10	.30	1.00
		.03	.10	.30	1.00
OSAGE. One of the finest la	te, large salmon-fleshed varieties. Does				
particularly well on sandy	soil. Fruits are cocoanut-shaped, dark				
green and finely netted.	They are of uniformly good quality,				
	vor. A very popular variety	.05	.15	.35	1.25
	val, orange-yellow melon adapted for				
growing on heavy soils.	Has a fine grained flesh of excellent				
flavor		.05	.15	.35	1.25
	llow ribbed and netted sort, light green				
in color. The flesh is a d	leep salmon and of fine quality. Very				
sweet. Oval in shape and	of good size. Gives excellent satisfac-				
4ina	0	0.5	1 5	25	1 25

.05

.35

.15

1.25

MUSTARD—(Senf)

The green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled as spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the soil permits in drills 18 inches apart covering about one-half inch. Water freely. For succession sow every few weeks during the summer. The seed is largely used for mixing with pickles and for preserving vinegar. Ground it appears as the mustard of commerce.

	¼ lb.	
White English. The most common sort\$.03	\$.15	\$.40
Brown. Seed dark instead of white like the preceding	.15	.40

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Use one brick to every 10 sq. ft.

The culture of mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mush-rooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 70 degrees Fahr.

Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high

soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 70 degrees Fahr.

Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently.

It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally. A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for a 2c stamp.

We always try to secure the best Mushroom Spawn on the market, but we never had so many favorable reports on any as we have had on Pure Culture Spawn. It produces creamy white mushrooms uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay to try this new spawn because it will produce mushrooms that will be all of the same variety, and uniform in size and color. This is brought about by using spores from ripe mushrooms instead of the wild spawn as has been done heretofore, in making Mushroom Spawn for the market.

This American or Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to French or English Spawns.

Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 25c each; 10 bricks, \$2.00; carriage extra.

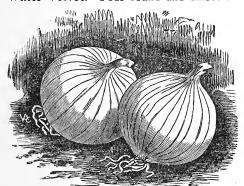
Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 25c each; 10 bricks, \$2.00; carriage extra. Write for prices on large quantities.

OKRA, or GUMBO—(Essbarer Hibiscus)

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc., and are especially esteemed in the South. The pods are most palatable when from one to three inches long.

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

Pkt. ¼ 1b. Oz. Lb \$.10 \$.20 \$.60 .20 .60



Large White Globe Onion.

ONION SETS

Plant the Bottom Sets as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row, if large onions are wanted and one inch apart if only for green onions.

White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor. Price on request.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety otherwise as good. Price on request...

Market Price.

Egyptian, Winter or Top Onions. A hardy onion, planted in August and pulled when large enough, either in fall or early spring. Makes no bulb and is used only for bunching. Price on request. in the second section.

ONION—(Zwiebel)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate



well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless success is the rule, and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected. Select, if possible, a clean, rich piece of land,

upon which onions were grown the previous year. In some localities onions have been grown for over thirty consecutive years upon the same land, while in other sections it is found safer not to continue to grow them more than three or four years in succession. A crop of carrots is the best to precede onions. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and plow six or seven inches deep as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface.

Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills

Giant White Tripoli Onion.

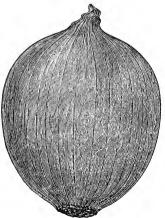
Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills fourteen to fifteen inches apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow.

NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate.

the the contract the money and the great the property	~			
Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most sirable of the red sorts; a late variety for winter use Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped; very desirable WHITE SILVERSKIN. Very early; rather flat in shape; m	\$.05 05	\$.30 .25	\$.85 .75	\$3.00 2.50
flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; tensively used for pickles when of proper size	05	.30	.85	3.00
rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles		.30	1.00	3.50
Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variety; grows very rapidly; sw and mild in flavor, an excellent variety for early bunching White Barletta. A small flattened white extra early Italian so	05 ort.	.25	.75	2.50
Generally used for pickles as the bulbs are a fine silvery wh When sown for pickles double quantity of seed is required PRIZETAKER, OR YELLOW GLOBE SPANISH. It is of it	05 im-	.25	.75	2.50
mense size, with thin yellow skin, pure white in flesh, fine gramild in flavor	05	.25	.75	2.50

If started in hot beds and transplated later, this sort will grow to immense size.

Very desirable for fall or early winter use.



Yellow Globe Danvers Lake County Strain.

Yellow Globe	Danvers.		02.	74	
standard varie	ty for this s	ection.			
Makes a large	e onion with	small			
neck; ripens e	early and ver	y uni-			
formly; good	keeper and	yields			
well	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$.05	\$.25	\$.75	\$2.50

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. LAKE COUNTY STRAIN. The demand for this type has so increased that we now have it grown for us under contract by one of the most careful growers in Lake Co. It is giving excellent satisfaction in size, color, shape and keeping qualities.....

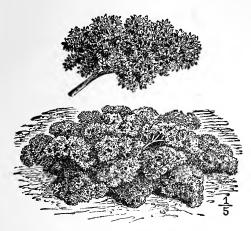
1.00 3.00

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.



PARSLEY—(Petersilie)



Extra Double Curled Parsley.



Hamburg Large Rooted Parsley.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

Note.—If you have trouble to make the seed germinate, put a board on the row, until it is up.

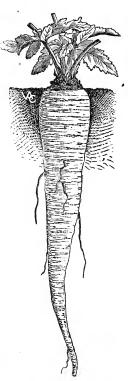
Sow one ounce to every 150 feet of drill.

Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind		½ Lb.	
extra double curled. A choice variety, well curled; in common use for general crop. The best for garnishing.	.15	.40	1.25
Hamburg, Large Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews. It can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand	.15	.40	1.50

PARSNIP—(Pastinak)

Sow an ounce to 200 feet of drill.

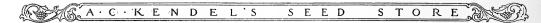
Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.



Parsnip.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots.......\$.05 \$.10 \$.25 \$.75



PEAS—(Erbsen)

Plant one pint to 50 feet of drill.

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery, squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop.

The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of fifty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

Extra Early Varieties

Pkt.

Peck

Ot.

Bu.

KENDEL'S FIRST OF ALL. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class	.10	\$.30	\$2.00	\$7.50
Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; an average yielder. Vines 2 feet. The best early to plant for home use	.10	.30	2.00	7.50
GRADUS. A very hardy wrinkled sort suitable for early planting. Pods are large and well filled resembling the Telephone. The peas are large and of splendid quality which they retain for a long period. Vines grow three feet	.10	.40_	2.50	8.00
Little Marvel. One of the newer sorts that is finding many friends because of its excellent qualities. Very early and productive. Vines grow 18 inches tall and bear pods nearly three inches long well filled with peas of a fine flavor	.10	.40	2.50	9.00
Bliss' American Wonder. An excellent dwarf wrinkled variety; does better on sand than clay. Vines one foot	.10	.30	2.00	7.00
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent. The leading early wrinkled variety	.10	.40	2.50	9.00
Laxtonian. This is the largest early sort grown. The dark green pods are almost four inches long, similar to Gradus in shape. The vines are 18 inches tall and are very prolific. Worthy of a trial	.15	.50	3.00	10.00
Second Early and Later Varieties				
McLEAN'S ADVANCER. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea. Pods are long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine 2 feet.	.10	.30	1.75	6.00
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties. A tall-growing, green, wrinkled sort of excellent quality; pod medium; peas large, vine about five feet. An abundant cropper	.10	.30	1.75	6.00
Dwarf Telephone. A medium late semi-dwarf sort on the Stratagem order. Large handsome pods of excellent quality. Deserves more general planting	.10	.30	2.00	7.50

PEAS—Continued

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. The most desirable late dwarf variety. Blue wrinkled; requires no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet. Ripens at the same time as the Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot. Should not be planted too early, being liable to rot in cold ground	Qt. \$.30	Peck \$2.00	Bu. \$7.50
TELEPHONE. A tall-growing, blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet. The leading tall late variety	.30	2.00	7.50
Dwarf Gray Sugar. (Edible Pods.) This is the leading sort of this class of peas. The pods are large, broad and very stringless. The flavor is of the best. Pods may be eaten when young in the same manner as snap-beans	.30	2.00	7.50
Canada Field Peas. These smooth peas are much used for feeding stock. When dry they make good pigeon feed	.15		

PEPPER—(Spanisher Pfeffer)

Sow one ounce for each 2,000 plants.

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meats and vegetables as well as for salads and mangoes. They are also used for making chow chow and chili sauce.

Their culture is the same as for Egg Plant and require the same treatment.

Sow the seed in March or April in the hot-bed, or in May in the open ground. When about 3 inches high transplant into light warm soil eighteen inches each way.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
SWEET MOUNTAIN. (Bull Nose.) A very large thick-fleshed variety, slightly pungent when cooked. Deep green when young; bright crimson when ripe		.30	.85	3.00
Long Red Cayenne. A long slender sort with strong pungent flesh. Fruit about four inches in length. The Cayenne pepper of commerce.		.30	.85	3.00
Red Chili. Bright red when ripe and strongly pungent. Pods about two inches long, one-half inch in diameter. Tapers to a sharp point. Used for pepper or Tabasco sauce		.30	.85	3.00



CHINESE GIANT.

The largest known. Thick sweet flesh. The best sweet sort for stuffing as man-5.00 .05 .50 1.50

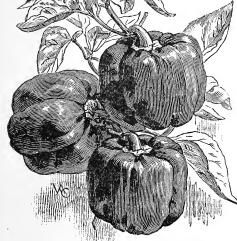
Ruby Giant. A large handsome variety, 4 to 6 inches long. Much thicker flesh and milder than the Ruby King it replaces

4.00 1.25 .05

Spanish Mammoth. Six inches long and two inches thick.

Very prolific and sweet. An excellent

3.00



Chinese Giant Pepper.

Plants ready in May.



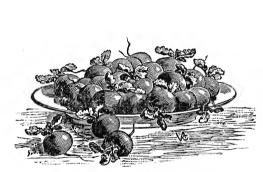
PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis)

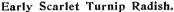
Use one ounce to 30 hills.

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

		Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and remarkably thick. Used for pies\$.0)5	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00
Cushaw. Long green solid neck, crooked like the Summer Crookneck Squash. Skin yellow with green stripes. Flesh thick and of				
fine flavor. A good keeper. Excellent for pies)5	.10	.25	.80
SWEET OR SUGAR. A handsome deep orange yellow. Small in size but of the best flavor for pies. Fine grained and sweet00)5	.10	.25	.80
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use. Grown chiefly for feeding stock		.05	.15	.40

RADISH—(Rettig)







Stuttgart Giant Summer Turnip Radish.

Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill.

Radishes are at their best only when grown quickly and successive sowings should be made during the season to insure a good supply. Choose the variety best adapted for the season.

Sow in hot beds from January to middle of April, after which seed can safely be sown outside in rich mellow soil. Sow only thick enough to make thinning unnecessary. An application of Nitrate of Soda can be used to hasten the crop.

Sow the forcing sorts early, the summer kinds as the weather gets hot, and for winter sow the late sorts in July and August as these grow best during the cool autumn months.

NOTE: Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing a rather liberal quantity of Tobacco Dust in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

Price 5c per pound.

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb. Extra Early Deep Scarlet. An excellent deep red sort used principally for forcing, it being a very rapid grower.....\$.05 \$.10 \$.25 \$.80 Vick's Scarlet Globe. A first class radish for forcing or first sowing outdoors. Grows a small top. Very attractive..... .05 .10 .30 1.00 French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White **Tipped.** Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for .10 .30 1.00 forcing or in the garden..... EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality. One of the very best for out-door culture..... 1.00 .10 .30 Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Like the above but with a white tip. Well adapted to forcing or out-door culture..... .05 .10 .25 .80 **CRIMSON GIANT.** Radishes uniform size and color; very large and 1.00 .05 .30 solid and a fine variety for the garden..... .10 Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form .05 .10 .25 .80 and of clear white color..... STUTTGART GIANT SUMMER TURNIP. Very large pure white sort for summer sowing. Firm and crisp. Can be stored for .30 early winter use..... .05 .10 1.00



GA CIREND	C L	. 3	3 E	E U	3 I O R L
RADISH—Co	ntinu	ed			
BURPEE'S SURPRISE. A yel- lowish-brown variety with crisp	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	
white flesh; for hot weather		A = 0	A 2	A 00	
planting			\$.25	\$.80	
Long-Rooted V	arie	ties			
The standard variety of the long red sorts; used either in forcing or in open air culture	.05	.10	.25	.75	
Glass Radish (Cincinnati Mar- ket). Long bright pink, white- tipped; flesh transparent; al- ways crisp and brittle	.05	.10	.25	.75	No.
WHITE ICICLE. An extra early, long variety suitable for forcing or open ground; retains its crispness until of large size	.05	.10	.25	.75	
LONG WHITE LADY FINGER.					Early Long White
A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance	.05	.10	.25	.75	Lady-Finger Radish.
Fall and Winter	Var	ieties			
Long Black Fall or Spanish. A late and hardy sort for winter use. The roots are long, thick and almost black in color. The flesh is firm and white and decidedly pungent though well flavored. Grows seven to nine inches long and two to three	0.7	10			
ROUND BLACK FALL or SPANISH. A very large nearly round sort, otherwise like	.05	.10	.25	.80	
the above	.05	.10	.25	.80	
Scarlet China Winter. A well-known rose-colored sort for late use and one of the best. The roots are half-long, thicker					7/5
at the bottom than at the top. Flesh white, firm and pungent	.05	.10	.25	.80	Scarlet China Winter Radish.

RHUBARB—(Rhabarber)

This is one of the most palatable of the early spring vegetables, it furnishing an abundance of leafstalks that make those delicious pies. Grown from seed it requires at least four years to reach a pulling state, but from roots we sell one can get considerable the second year.

Pkt. Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense

Oz.

1/4 Lb. Lb.

Large Roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50; per hundred, \$10.00

SQUASH—(Speise Kuerbis)

Use one ounce for 40 hills of early, or for 10 hills of late sorts.

Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Pkt.



Extra Large Golden Bush.

EXTRA LARGE GOLDEN BUSH. Our own superior stock; decidedly the best and largest yellow scallopshaped squash, attaining 12 to 15 inches in diameter....\$.05 \$.10

Early Summer Crookneck. Another very early variety;

long in shape, and of a bright yellow color; the best of the summer squashes.... .05

.25 .90

Oz. ¼ 1b.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts, being ready for use very soon after the summer varieties. Rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor.....

Pkt.

.05

.05

.30 1.00 .10 Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

\$.40

.40

\$.30

\$1.00

\$1.50

1.50

.30 1.00

.10

DELICIOUS. A fall variety of medium size, usually larger at the flower end than at the stem making it somewhat pyriform although it is quite variable. Generally dark green with a hard shell. Flesh thick, very fine-grained and of a bright yellow color.\$.05 \$.15

HUBBARD. The standard winter sort and the old favorite. Fruits are of good size, dark green in color and somewhat warted. Flesh is a bright orange yellow, fine-grained and richly flavored.

.05 .15 .40 1.25

.15

Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Like the old Hubbard in every way but larger and much more warted. A favorite in some localities... ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW. A favorite summer squash with the English. Yellow-skinned and white-fleshed, and dryer than Golden Bush.....

.05 .15 .40 1.25

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

SPINACH—(Spinat)

Extra Large Round Thick Leaf Spinach.

too rich. Use one ounce to each 100 feet of drill. ¼ lb. Lb. Extra Large Round Thick=Leaf. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall. 5 lb. \$1.75......\$.05 \$.15 \$.40 VICTORIA. A fine, very dark green sort that does not incline to run to seed quickly. Very desirable for spring sowing...... .15 .40 DUTCH LONG STANDING. A later maturing sort than the others yet one that will stand longer. The leaves are large, dark green and crumpled. .40 .05 .15 Very desirable NEW ZEALAND SUMMER. Quite unlike other kinds in that it thrives during hot weather and does not run to seed. Plant in April a half-inch deep and a foot apart allowing room for the plants to spread which they ultimately will do, even attaining a diameter of three feet or more. The tips of the branches only are used. A few plants will yield a picking each week from

the first of July, which will have a fine flavor if boiled with a slice of bacon.

Germination can be hastened by soaking in warm water a few hours......



SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—(Haferwurzel)

Sow one ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and su-perior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white-rooted \$.05 \$.20 \$.50 \$1.50

TOMATO—(Liebes Apfel)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants.

Sow in hot-beds, with good bottom heat in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little if any manure is

of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soi	ls but	little if	any ma	nure is
necessary.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
riety. Fruits almost round and borne in profusion. A rich handsome scarlet.	. 05	\$ 40	\$1.00	¢ 2 7 5
Fine out-door and forcing sort\$ EARLIANA. The earliest, large, smooth red tomato in market. Has been found a	.03	φ .4U	\$1.00	φυ./ σ
desirable extra early sort	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
King of the Earlies. A little smoother and perhaps earlier than Earliana JUNE PINK. Really a pink Earliana but	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
otherwise much the same	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
Acme. Very early and productive. Fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and				
smooth	.05	.25	.75	2.25

	Pkt.
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth,	
being compact and upright. Early and purple in color	.05
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Purplish pink in color. Ripens evenly,	
without cracking bears throughout the season, attaining its	
natural color, even when picked green. Remarkably free from	
rot and but slightly acid. The best for home use	.05

The largest tomato grown; almost seedless. Firm

Tonaci obai The largest tomato grown, almost becares. This
flesh of fine flavor, especially preferred by those wishing a sort
quite free from acid. Of a very rank growth and should be
grown on a trellis
Stone. The old standard sort for late canning, being very smooth
and firm. A rich bright red. Very smooth and uniform
Golden Queen. Large, smooth fruits of a handsome golden yellow.
They have a fine flavor and are equal in every way to the red
sorts. Cut up and used with the red and green of the lettuce
and any house a most houselful called

one can ha	ve a mo	st beau	tiful sa	ll1d			
Yellow Plum	. A br	ight, le	mon-co	lored toma	to; unifo	rmly ova	al in
shape; sma	all-sized	. Used	for p	reserves			
Red Cherry.	Small	round	fruit.	resembling	cherries	in size	and

shape

TOBACCO—(Tabak)

Started plants ready in May.

Connecti	cut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the				
North	ern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
Havana.	Imported seed; highly flavored variety	.05	.40	1.50	4.00

¼ Lb.

.75

.75

1.25

.75

.75

.75

.75

Lb.

2.50

2.25

4.00

2.25

2.50

2.25

2.25

Oz.

.25

.25

.40

.25

.25

.25

.25

.05

.05

.05

.05

.05

.05

TURNIP—(Weise Ruebe)

Sow one ounce for each 100 feet of drill.

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth, or in favorable seasons even r. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips.

Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb. Early Snowball. An early sort, maturing in six to seven weeks. Nearly round, skin smooth and pure white. Solid, sweet and crisp. Does not grow large but is very

Thite Egg. Adapted for either Spring or Fall sowing. Medium in White Egg. size, oval-shaped, smooth skin and pure white. Flesh fine-grained,

Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well.. .05 .10 .20 .75

RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the best and handsomest varieties of turnips; large and very solid. An immense yielder and good keeper. More sown here than

.60

.75

.10 .25 .80 Large White Globe. A very smooth, pure white sort; its beauty of appearance makes it sell well in the market. Good table quality, and ex-

.10 .20 .60 cellent for stock RED TOP STRAP=LEAF OR FLAT. The best of the flat or Eng-.10 .25 .80

White Top Strap=Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Pur-

.10 .20 .60 Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. This variety cannot be too highly praised; bright orange yellow. It does not become pithy by keeping, but retains its solid crispness late in the

Red Top Strap=Leaf or

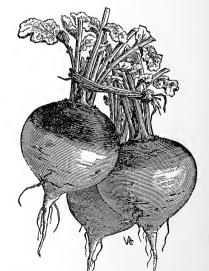
Flat Turnip.

\$.75

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A medium sized, round, late yellow-fleshed sort with a pur-.10 White Russian. A Swede tur-

nip, oval in form, clear, white flesh. One of the best winter .20 .60 turnips; keeps well until June... .05 .10

IMPROVED PURPLE RUTA BAGA. The best Swede Turnip grown. The roots are large, rounding in shape, light yellow in color with a purple top. Flesh is solid and a cream yellow. Very productive. Excellent for home use and for



.10

.20

.75

Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

.10

SEEDS

FROM A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE

2010 ONTARIO STREET		CLEVELAND, OHIO		
Date				
Name		AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
		Express M. O.		
	State	Check		
Express or Frt. Offic	e			
	W TO SHIP-MAIL. EXPRESS OR FREIGH			
Send		II I		
REM	MEMBER THE POSTAGE	Total		
AMOUNT WANTED	AMOUNT WANTED NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED			
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Your Lawn

will surely need some attention this Spring. A little effort and outlay will amply repay you. Include in your order without fail some of our own mixed

Forest City Lawn Seed

It is inexpensive, as a pound will cover a space 10 by 25 ft. of new lawn, and far more when scattered here and there over an old one. **Only 25c** per pound. None better is to be had.

In shady places we recommend our SHADY NOOK MIXTURE. Given a rich, sweet soil and you can have grass on the north side of buildings and under trees. One pound at 25c will sow a 10 by 20 ft. space.

For a fertilizer we offer PURE RAW BONE MEAL as being especially valuable. It is easy to apply, is effective, and absolutely free from weed seeds. Use 25 lbs. per for each 1,000 sq. ft. 5c per lb.; 25 lbs. for \$1.00.

For lawn tools we carry a first-class wire rake in several sizes, a high grade grass shear, The Dunham Water-Weight Roller, and the Townsend Lawn Mowers. Ask about them.

"You will remember Quality long after the Cost is forgotten."



SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a fe most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being n youd keeping down the weeds. Sow the April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches a thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.	eeded part, pkr	be- and
ANISE. (Pimpinella anisum.) An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. ANISE, for flavoring	.05	.10
BASIL, SWEET. (Ocimum basilicum.) A hardy, aromatic annual	.05	.15
BORAGE. (Borago officinalis.) A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. BURNET, Garden Perennial	.05	.15
CARAWAY. (Carum carui.) A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The plants never seed till the second year		.15
CHERVIL. (Curled) Used like Parsley	.05	.15
CORIANDER. (Coriandrum sativum.) A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine.	.05	.10
CORIANDER. For flavoring		
DILL. (Anethum graveolens.) An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Plant branching, two to three feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments; flowers small, yellowish borne in umbels. Seed flat	.05	.10
DILL. For flavoring		
FENNEL, SWEET. (Foeniculum officinale.) A hardy perennial	.05	.10
FENNEL. For flavoring	.05	.25
HYSSOP. (Hyssopus officinalis.) A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor	.05	.25
LAVENDER. (Lavendula vere.) A hardy perennia, growing about two feet high. It is used		
for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen	.05 .05	.50 .15
ROSEMARY. (Rosmarinus officinalis.) A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal		
drinks	.05	.30
used principally for coloring, sometimes for havoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom	.05	.15
SAGE. (Salvia officinalis.) One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. It is also believed to possess medicinal properties. Hardy perennial, about fifteen to eighteen inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white: leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter	A -2	20
and may be divided. It this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality SAVORY, SUMMER. (Satureia hortensis.) A hardy aromatic annual twelve to fifteen inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning,	.05	.20
especially in dressings and soups	.05 .05	.25 .20
TANSY. (For bitters.) Perennial		.40
THYME. (Thymus vulgaris.) An aromatic perennial herb, eight to ten inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sometimes the leaves are used to make a tea for the purpose of relieving nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.	.05	.30
WOODRUFF. SWEET	.05	.50
WORMWOOD. (Artemisia absinthium.) A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor	.05	.30
DIDD CEED ETC		
BIRD SEED, ETC.	nad	Wo
The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully recled not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seed to cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song try our seeds and yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food as well as you do. We guarantee each proceed to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.	mak l conv	e it ince e to
PER LB.	PER	1.15
Canary, best Sicily, carefully recleaned		.12
Sweet Spring Rape, clottes, festeather	BOT	TLE
Tough, or Daniel Co.	PER I	BOX
FIELD SEEDS		
(Subject to Market Fluctuations.) PER BU. Broom Corn, Evergreen, per lb. 10c		2 00
Buckwheat, Silver Hull Flax Seed, per lb 12c	.00 to	\$1.25
Market price Buckwheat, Japanese Market price Broom Corn, Dwarf, per lb. 10c. \$3.00 Winter Rye Kaffir Corn, Red. Per lb. 10c; 10 Kaffir Corn, White. Per lb. 10c; 10	o lbs. O lbs.	5.00 5.00

FIELD SEEDS-Continued

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case 3 lbs. to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they can gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value.

Price Variable. value. Price Variable.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover, it draws from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam, but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Treating the seed with Nitrogen Bacteria in-

strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Treating the seed with Nitrogen Bacteria insures a perfect stand.

Sow 14 to 13 bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel, plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, and all danger from frost is past. Weight 60 lbs. to bushel. 60 lbs. to bushel.

Price on Application.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It possesses the power in a marked degree of sprouting up again after it has been eaten off, hence it provides forage for a much longer period than corn. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the seaas corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. It is a deep and firm rooted plant and possesses the faculty of growing in dry weather. The readiness with which it springs up when cut off frequently adapts it for soiling purposes, in some sections two or three cuttings can be obtained. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed can be sown broadcast or in drills, cut when seed is ripe, shock in field and haul in as needed. Do not stack or store in barns, or sorghum will spoil unless the cane is left so the air can freely circulate through. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight, 56 lbs. to bushel.

Early Orange. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 12c. Bushel price on application.

Amber Cane. The earliest of all. Per lb. 12c.

CANADA FIELD PEA.

For the Northern States there is no crop of For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc. Treating the seed with nitrogen bacteria has doubled the amount of fodder. fodder.

Price on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

Terms: Cash with Order.

CLOVER SEED.

CLOVER SEED.

In regard to grass and clover seeds we should say that we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay freight and express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) An annual with crimson flower. It should be sown as soon after August 1st as possible, otherwise it is apt to prove disappointing. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plaut, however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. 15c. Price Variable.

Two-Bushel Bags, at Cost

We wish to draw attention to nitrogen-fixing bacteria quoted elsewhere in this book.

It is not wise to take chances of failure at so slight an additional cost. If alfalfa or clover has failed to make a good catch it may pay to investigate. Write for booklet on the subject.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover, (Medicago Sativa). It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel bushel.

Market Price.

Market Price.

Alsyke, or Swedish Clover. (Trifolium Hybridum.) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands that are liable to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Red Clover. (Trifolium Pratense.) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of croppings may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity and carried down in the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

White Dutch Clover. (T. repens.) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality.

Per Ib. 50c. Price Variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We give a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

Timothy. (Phleum pratense.) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It cannot be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Market Price.

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

Hungarian Grass. (Panicum germanicum.)
A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry,
light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably
well, remaining green when other vegetation is
parched up; and if its development is arrested
by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to
vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to
forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same
as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Market Price.

Perennial Rye Grass. (Lolium perenne.) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

Italian Bye Grass. (Lolium Italicum.) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. bushel.

Per Bushel, Variable; lb. 10c.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (Poa pratensis.) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "Poa compressa," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasturage for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on uplands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsyke Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsyke Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (Dactylis Glomerata.) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Red Top. (Agrostis vulgaris.) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel. per bushel. Price Variable.

Meadow Fescue—True English Blue Grass. (Festuca pratensis.) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. 24 lbs. per bushel.

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per Bushel, Variable.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (Anthoxanthum odoratum.) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb. \$1.25.

True Perennial, per lb. \$1.25.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, \$2.50.

Culture and Care of Flowers

N OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be desirable and worthy the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the very best varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. CONSTANT CARE IS REQUIRED in any event.

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture; the selection of the seeds, the preparation of the flower-beds or borders, the choice of location best suited to each species, the use of fertilizers, the time and manner of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the destruction of novious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which requires care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the VERY BEST. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. IF SOWN TOO EARLY, the earth lacks the warmtn necessary to insure germination; IF COVERED TOO DEEPLY, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; IF HEAVY RAINS ENSUE, the seeds may be entirely washed away or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT, and if the seeds have started to germinate the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

when and flow to Sow.

The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered VERY LIGHTLY with earth; the finest of them had better be sown WITHOUT ANY COVERING, the simple pressure of a smooth board dition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE DIAMETER of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perins small boxes in any window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary, and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open scams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In section case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

Pure Bone Dust.

For fertilizers use well-decayed stable manure, made very fine and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. From an experience of several years we confidently recommend for general use permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials.

Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.

GARDEN RECORD

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE 2010 ONTARIO ST., CLEVELAND, O.



This Garden Record provides a place where you may jot down in permanent form the new ideas gathered from your own or other people's experience.

Properly kept, it will teach you the length of row required for your particular needs. It will enable you to judge when to sow, to keep your table supplied continuously, so there will not be super-abundance one week and famine the next.

You will gain a knowledge of the peculiarities of your own particular piece of Mother Earth and thus be able to turn to account what you learn in pursuing the best of all Hobbies—the Garden Hobby.

GARDEN RECORD

		+				
VARIETY PLANTED	INCHES BETWEEN ROWS	INCHES BETWEEN PLANTS	NUMRER OF PLANTS OR FEET OF ROW	DATE PLANTED	DATE FIRST PICKING	DATE LAST PICKI
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-	5					

Additional sheets may be had by calling at A. C. KEN

FOR THE YEAR 1916

NUMBER OF UN EARS, HEADS, QTS., E		NOTES AND COMMENTS TO GOVERN NEXT YEAR'S GARDEN				
TALLY COLUMN	TOTAL					
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A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE 2010 ONTARIO ST., CLEVELAND, O.



Soil conditions vary. Individual tastes differ. Varieties may do well in one locality and be all but worthless in another.

We can tell which particular variety of a certain vegetable suits the majority, by the amount we sell, but each gardener should learn which variety suits his own taste best.

A thirty foot row of Beans might produce all one family could use and for another not enough for one meal.

The ideal garden will have only just enough of each kind of vegetable in season and yet have something almost literally from Spring to Spring.

Hence the advantage of keeping a Garden Record.

This Record will suggest the things to know and we hope that you will faithfully fill it in so that your garden will grow increasingly profitable and enjoyable with the years.

VINES

For Walls, Trellises, Porches and Pergolas

Balloon Vine Cardinal Climber Gourds Moonflower Sweet Peas, annual Balsam Pear Cobaea Japanese Hop Morning Glory Sweet Peas, hardy Beans, various Cypress Vine Hyacinth Beans Nasturtium, tall Thunbergia Canary Bird Vine Dolichos Kudzu Vine Passion Flower Wild Cucumber

TRAILING PLANTS

For Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Vases

Forget-me-not Ice Plant Mimulus Nasturtium, tall Verbena Linaria Petunia Lobelia Portulaca

LOW GROWING PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Ageratum Bellis Coleus Feverfew Golden Feather Lobelia Petunia Salvia Zinnias, dwarf Alyssum, white Campanula Carpatica Daisy Forget-me-not Gomphrena Marigold, dwarf Phlox

Torenia

Alyssum, hardy Candytuft Dianthus Four O'Clocks Heuchera Nasturtium, dwarf Poppies Verbenas Begonia Carnation Eschscholtzia Godetia Kochia Pansies Polyanthus Viola Cornuta

PLANTS FOR THE SHADE

Aconitum Aquilegia
Forget-me-not Four O'Clocks
Mimulus Nemophila
Wild Cucumber

Coreopsis Lanceolata Gaillardia Grdfl. Pansies Daisies Kudzu Vine Petunia

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

Begonia Calceolaria Cineraria Cyclamen Heliotrope Passion Vine Viola Odorata Sweet Peas Carnation, Chabaud Geranium Primulas Torenia Coleus Gloxinia Schizanthus Verbena, Lemon

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus Coleus Kochia Begonia Eschscholtzia Linaria

Ammobium

Aconitum

Canna Euphorbia Centaurea Ice Plant Ricinus

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium

Elichrysum

Gomphrena

Ageratum Arctotis

THE MOST USEFUL FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Achillea
Ammobium
Aquilegia
Candytuft
Chrysanthemum
Daisy, Shasta
Feverfew
Gypsophila
Lupin
Nigella
Phlox
Rudbeckia
Schizanthus
Sweet Sultans
Vinca

Anchusa Asters Campanula Coreopsis Dianthus Gaillardia Heliotrope Marigold Pansy Physostegia Salvia Stocks Sweet William Wallflower OWERS FOR
Acroclinium
Antirrhinum
Balsam
Carnation
Cosmos
Dimorpotheca
Geranium
Heuchera
Mignonette
Pentstemon
Poppy
Salpiglossis
Sunflower
Valeriana
Zinnia

Calendula
Cleome
Dahlia
Elichrysum
Gomphrena
Larkspur
Nasturtium
Petunia
Pyrethrum
Scabiosa
Sweet Peas
Verbena

HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea Aquilegia Carnation Forget-me-not Heuchera Lupin Physostegia Rudbeckia Viola Cornuta Aconitum Chrysanthemum Foxglove Hollyhocks Oenothera Polyanthus Sweet Peas Wild Cucumber ERENNIALS
Alyssum Saxatile
Campanula
Coreopsis
Gaillardia
Kudzu Vine
Pentstemon
Poppy
Sweet William

Anchusa Candytuft, hardy Daisy Gypsophila Larkspur Phlox Pyrethrum Valeriana

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Our long acquaintance with the trade has put us into close touch with the best flower-seed growers in this country and Europe—many of whom are specialists in their line. We secure our stocks direct and are therefore sure of high grade seeds—the very best the market affords. It is our aim to make the following list complete, including only such kinds as have proven satisfactory in this locality. Our friends may safely make their selections and under reasonable growing conditions be sure of success.

In Ordering, the Numbers are Sufficient

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow.)

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.) (Monk's Hood.)

Hardy perennials with panicles of blue helmetshaped flowers in the fall.

	3 E E D 3 T O R E
NO. ACROCLINIUM. PKT.	NO. PKT. ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)
	(Loewenmaul.)
Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowers	
Easily grown and used extensively for winter bouquets. Annuals. Bright Pink and White. 1 ft.	become immensely popular. This is not to be
3 Single Mixed	Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or
1 ft	for show in the garden, they are one of the most
4 Double Mixed	valuable flowers which can readily be grown
	from seed. Sown out of doors the first week
AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.)	of May, the plants bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November For earlier
(Floss Flower.)	ing in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, start indoors or in a frame in March,
One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till	transplanting to the open when the weather is
literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till	suitable.
frost. The various blue varieties are without doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants of	
this color for our trying climate. Easily raised	TALL GIANT FLOWERING
from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed	Plants ready end of May.
or window and transferred to the open ground	13 Pure White10 14 Pure Yellow10
in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May.	15 Rose Pink10 16 Bright Red10
Especially fine for pots or window boxes.	17 Crescia. Dark scarlet, dark stem10
5 Dwarf Imperial. Clear Blue, ¼ oz. 25c05	18 Delila. Carmine and yellow, white throat .10
6 Little Dorrit. Blue, with white center, 6 in	19 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of
	spotted and variegated sorts in addition
7 Little Blue Star. An attractive mauve blue. 4 to 5 in	to all the above. % oz. 20; ¼ oz. 3010
	20 Majus. Tall mixed; 2 ft
Plants ready in May.	21 Tom Thumb. Finest dwarf varieties
	mixed. Fine for borders and constantly
	in bloom; 6 in
	AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)
	Plants ready early in May.
	No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily
	handled than the Columbine. Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will
	bloom the same season; or they may be planted
	in August or September, and will come up early
	in spring to make vigorous plants, which will
	bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.
O ON THE WAY TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Columbines should be planted wherever their
	Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a co stiff and
	formal planting, for no other plant is more generous of its blooms, or is more effectively adapted
	for cut flowers. 1½ ft.
	22 Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow. The
	native species
	23 Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine).
ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)	Violet-blue and white mixed. Beautiful
Free-flowering plants especially suitable for	species
borders. Grows well in any rich garden loam.	24 Long Spurred Hybrids. Best and bright-
8 Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf,	est colors mixed
compact habit. It begins to bloom when	25 Chrysantha. Golden yellow; fine05
quite small, and the plants are a solid	26 Olympica. Large blue flowers
mass of white from spring to late autumn, and undoubtedly is the best white	27 Glandulosa. Extra large blue flowers with white corolla; short spur. Very
border plant in the list. Sweetly fra-	beautiful
grant. Annual. 4 in	
⅓ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 40c.	ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. (African Daisy.)
9 Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).	28 A splendid annual with large daisy-like
Showy golden-yellow flowers; hardy per-	flowers of a pure white, the reverse of
ennial; blooms the first season, if sown early indoors; 1 foot	the petals being a pale lilac. Easily grown in the sun. Valuable for cutting
Curry	grown in the sun. variable for cutting

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)

Highly ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. Annual.

10 Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 ft.. .05

AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)

Pretty annuals, with white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.

11 Alatum Grandiflorum. Large flowering and pure white; 2 ft......

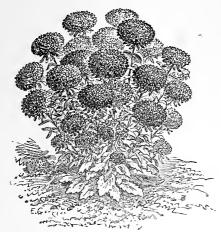
ANCHUSA (Alkanet).

12 Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the best hardy perennials. Is becoming more popular each season, bearing flowers of the richest gentian-blue. Blooms freely all summer. 5 ft...



CROWN ASTER

PKT.



ASTER. (Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, in the most perfect and beautiful form during the late summer and early fall. They bear a striking resemblance to Chrysanthe-

Goo	ms and are fully as useful for cut flowed culture is essential to an abundance oms.	rs. of
29	SUPERB MIXED. Our customers frequently find that the various types of Asters are so beautiful that it is extremely difficult to choose between them. By mixing the tall varieties of every color in all the large-flowering types such as Comet, Crego, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, etc., we have a mixture that will enable everyone to have a few plants of all the choice kinds in a complete assortment of color. We cannot recommend it too highly. 14 oz. 60; 1 oz. \$2.	.10
30	Queen of the Market. Extra Mixed. The best early. ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50	.10
31	French Paeony. The best incurved variety. Flowers over 3 in. in diameter, very double and full. Extra mixed. \(\frac{1}{4} \) oz. 50c \(\frac{1}{2} \)	.10
32	Perfection. Very double with incurving petals. 1½ ft. Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c	10
33	Giant Comet. Mixed. Large fluffy flowers. Midseason, sturdy habit. 1/4 oz. 50c	.10
34	Ostrich Plume. Of the Comet type, but larger, with longer and more twisted petals. Long stems. Mixed	.10
35	Hohenzollern. Robust grower of the Comet type, but larger. Long wavy petals of graceful form. V zy fine for cutting. 2 ft. Mixed. 1/4 oz. 50c	.10
36	Crego. The very finest of the Comet type with their large fluffy flowers often 5 in. across, thus resembling Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cutting. Mixed colors	.10

Quilled German. Large double flowers of a beautiful quilled form. Fine mixed. ¼ oz. 50c..... Most of above sorts may be had in separate colors at 40c per oz. advance.

Imbricated Victoria. Mixed. Large, perrectly double and globular flowers borne on erect pyramidal plants.....

Crown Asters. Very showy, each flower having a white center and a wide margin of a brilliant color. Extra mixed, 1/4

NO.

ASTERS-(Continued) Tall Late Branching Asters.

Plants ready in June.

The finest of the late sorts, especially for cut flowers. Strong, sturdy plants, 2½ ft. tall; long, stiff stems with flowers of the largest size. Full double, well adapted to our conditions.

40	Lavender10	41 Light Pink10
42	Purple	43 Rose Pink10
44	Red	45 White10
	Mixed. All the all	ove colors. ¼ oz.
	50c: oz. \$1.50	

Auricula. See Primula. Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila. Bachelor's Button. See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.) (Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

A very pretty climber, interesting for its inflated membraneous capsule, from which it derives the name. Annual; 8 ft.....

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.) (Lady Slipper.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, double, camelia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals; 2 ft.

48	Splend'd Mixture o	f Choicest Varieties.	
	¼ oz. 25c		.10
49		Finest mixed; ¼	
	oz. 25e		.10

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; 10 ft.

BEGONIA.

These plants rank with the Geraniums and Coleus as bedding plants, surpassing both for the sun and shade. Everblooming.

Vernon. Bright orange-carmine with deep red leaves. 1 ft. 1/2 oz. 90c....... See page — for Tuberous Rooted Begonia. Bellis Perennis. See Double Giant Daisy.



BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

A favorite bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

53	Elegans. Deep			
	1½ ft			
54	Elata Mixed. I	lue and wh	ite; 18 in	.05

.10

PKT. CALCEOLARIA. (Pantoffelblume.)

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold.) (Ringelblume.)

One of the best and showlest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Valuable also for pot culture; blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 ft.

** 11	iter and early spring, . I It.	
56	Orange King. Double large-flowered	
	orange-red	.05
57	Prince of Orange. Double yellow, each petal striped orange	.05
58	Sulphur Queen. Large-flowered double lemon	.05
59	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the above fine sorts. ¼ oz. 15c	.05

CAMPANULA. (Bellflowers.) Beautiful, well-known flowers, characterized by Beautiful, well-known flowers, characterized by their richness of color, and profusion of bloom. Of a great variety of form, some being tall and imposing, while others are dwarf and compact. Indispensable for the border, edging, rockwork, etc. The taller growing sorts should be staked to prevent injury from high winds. They like good, rich soil, and last much longer if set in half shade.



CANTERBURY BELL. (Glockenblume.)

Canterbury Bells. The old-fashioned sort with large, beautiful bell-shaped blooms. Single. Bi-

ennials; 2½ ft.				
60 Purple	.05	61	Lilac	.05
62 Rose	.05	63	White	.05
64 Mixed, All Colo	rs. 1/8	oz.	20c	.05
Cup and Saucer.	Ver	y h	andsome and m	uch
prized. The extra	large	e cal	lyx is of the sa	$_{ m ime}$
color as the flower :	and ar	pear	rs as a saucer un	der

a cup. Biennials. 21/2 ft.

Plants ready in May. Carpatica. (Harebell.) A hardy and pretty perennial growing only 9 in. high. Unsurpassed for an edging to a hardy border or rockery. Blooms from June to fall. Mixed blue and white.

Grandiflora. (Chinese Bellflower.) A fine, hardy perennial with buds that expand to look like miniature balloons, opening to a five-pointed starlike flower. Blooms for about eight weeks from the middle of July. One of our best hardy perennials 2 ft

70	Blue	05	71 \	Vhite		.0
72	Persicifolia.	(Peach	Bells.)	A ha	ndsome	

perennial with large, drooping bell-shaped flowers. Mixed blue and white. 3 ft....

NO.			PKT.
CANARY-BIRD	VINE.	(Tropaeolum	Canariense.)

beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Per oz. 30c.

CANDYTUFT. (Iberis.) (Schleifenblume.)

The annual Candytufts are universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produce flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. If the Light, rich soil.

	,, 110 5011.	
74		
	given plenty of room will make immense	
	heads 3 in. across. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c	.05
75	Empress. White; the standard variety.	
	¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c	.05
70	Orimaan At 1 77 To1	0 =

78

Dwarf Hybrids, Mixed. A very dwarf and compact type not growing over 6 in. high and very useful for edging. Large, fine heads and very free-blooming...... Hardy Candytuft (Iberis.) A perennial of low, spreading habit, covered with pure white flowers in May and June. 1 ft.

CANNA. (Indian Shot.) (Blumenrohr.)

CANNA. (Indian Shot.) (Blumenrohr.)

These plants are grown for the remarkable beauty of their foliage, which produces a striking effect on lawns during the summer, either singly or in groups. The French Cannas are grown also for their fine heads of flowers. New and valuable varieties are raised every year from seed. Seed should be scalded and sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias. Half-hardy perennials. perennials.

Dwarf, Large-Flowering French Mixed. 82 Bronze Leaved. ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c...... .10 For prices of Canna Plants see List following

Flower Seeds.
Canterbury Bell. See Campanula. Castor Oil Bean. See Ricinus.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.

A most beautiful and brilliant annual climber. A strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 ft. in a season. Blooms from mid-summer until frost. It delights in a warm, sunny situation with good soil. Germination may be made more certain by filing a small notch in each seed before planting. Start the seed indoors in March and transplant, or sow in the open ground when the soil is warm in May. Very popular.....

CARNATION PINK. (Nelke.)

The most magnificent of all the Dianthus family. Flowers large, beautiful and delightfully fragrant. Sown in the spring, they bloom the second season. The plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they need protection. Perennicle

85	Marguerite. Dwarf mixed. If sown early	
	will flower the first season; eminently	
	satisfactory in the garden both in quan-	
	tity and color of the flowers. 1/8 oz. 25c.	
86	Early Dwarf Double Carnation. Mixed	
87	Red Grenadin. Double scarlet; 2 ft	

.10 .10

.10 Fancy Picotee Carnation. Prize stock; from stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies and Selfs; 2 ft....... .25

Chabaud's Everbiooming Mixed. Symmetrical, branching habit. This strain is raised by a famous specialist in France. Blooms 5 months after sowing and continues indefinitely. 2 ft. Extra double mixed. ½ pkt. 25c.



NU.
CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)
Free blooming annuals of graceful habit and
worthy of space in every garden. Very popular
because of their ease of culture and large showy
combs or feathery spikes. Should be sown early
and transplanted in June in light, rich soil.
Plants may be lifted in the fall and potted for
house decoration, where they remain in bloom
for a long period.
90 Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut

60	Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut and beruffled; 3 ft	.10
91	Japan Variegated. Beautiful scarlet and gold combs; 3 ft	.10
92	Glasgow Prize. Extra fine. Dark leaves and bright crimson combs; 1 ft	.10
93	Dwarf Mixed. Shades of red, pink, and yellow. Very fine. Large combs; 1 ft	.10
94	Ostrich Plume Mixed. (Thompson's Mag- nifica.) Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 ft.	.10



CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

These include such popular annuals as Bachelor's Buttons and Sweet Sultans which are favorites everywhere, they being easy to grow, profuse bloomers from mid-summer to late fall, and requiring but little care. Silver-leaved sorts are also included which are used as borders to beds and for porch-boxes. Annuals.

	Bachelor's Buttons.
95	Cyanus. (Cornflower.) Beautiful gentian-blue
96	Cyanus Single Mixed. ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 40c.
97	Cyanus Double Mixed
98	King of Blue Bottles. Large blue, red center. Dwarf and compact. Very striking
	Dusty Millers.
00	G 74 74 4 G17 114 A 11

99	Candidissima. Silvery white foliage;	
	broad and deeply cut. Half-hardy; 1	
	ft. ½ oz. \$1.00	.10
100	Gymnocarpa. Finely cut and graceful	•
	silvery foliage. ¼ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00	.05
	See also Sweet Sultans.	

Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

Seeds may be sown in hotbeds during March or outdoors during May. Pinching back in early growth makes bushy and shapely plants. Average height 1½ ft.

101	Chinese Large Flowered Double Mixed.	
G.	Well-known variety for pot and green- house culture; half-hardy perennial	
	house culture; half-hardy perennial	.10

-	
_	SEED STORE
	NO. PKT.
	CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Continued)
	102 Japonicum Double Mixed. Magnificent perennials; white and yellow
	103 Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual05
	104 Single Mixed Carinatum. (Painted
	Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.
	CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)
	A favorite groonhouse plant with a great va-
	riety of beautiful colors, blooming through the
	winter and spring months. Seed should be sown
	in July or August; when large enough, put in an
	A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil.
	105 Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain saved
	only from extra large-flowering prize varieties; 1½ ft
	106 Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. New large-
	106 Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. New, large- flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid
	strain; 8 in
	CLEOME PUNGENS.
	Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and
	usually called:
	107 Giant Spider Plant; pink
	•
	COBAEA. (Cobaee.) (Cathedral Bells.)
	108 Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large
	purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should
	be planted edgewise, and covered light-
	be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; best sown indoors in March. 1/4 oz.
	30c; oz. \$1.00
	Plants ready in May.
	Cock's Comb. See Celosia.
	COLEUS.
	A great variety of brilliant colors can be had in plants grown from our seed. Extensively
	used for bedding, they making a fine show in
	any sunny spot. Best when sown indoors in
	March or April.
	109 Finest Mixed. A very choice mixture; ½ pkt. 25c
	Plants ready in June.
	Columbine. See Aquilegia.
	Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.
	Com. or. arab ranger. Not revening Citify.
	COREOPSIS. (Calliopsis.)
	(Gottesaugen.)
	snowy and peautiful free-flowering plants of
	sition, blooming all summer and excellent for
	cutting and massing. It is best to sow them
	Showy and beautiful free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old
	6 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old

flowers cut off the flowering season can be length-

ened	l until late autumn.	
110	Fine Mixed Tall. All colors. ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c. Annual	.05
111	Coronata. (Crown of Gold.) Large golden yellow. Very fine for cutting. 1	۵.
	ft. Annual	.05
112	Drummondi. (Golden Wave.) Rich yellow with a circle of crimson-brown	
	about the center. 1½ ft. Annual	.05
113	Purpurea. Elegant dark-brown. 11/2 ft.	
	Annual	.05
114	Tinctoria. Golden-yellow and brown.	
111	1½ ft. Annual	.05
115	Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of the finest of hardy plants with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced	
	in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near	
	the head among hardy plants, having	
	long stems and lasting in good condi-	
	tion a week or more. Easily grown	
	from seed, flowering the first year if	
Q*	sown early	.05

Plants ready end of April.

NO.

PKT. COSMOS.

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut flowers for autumn decorations when dance of cut nowers for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

116 New Mammoth Fringed. A beautiful new creation of large size and lacinated petals. Late. Mixed colors only... Early Flowering Mixed. Will bloom in July if started indoors. 4 oz. 25c.... .10 Giant Late-flowering Sorts. .10 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the choice large-flowering sorts, which has always given satisfaction. 1/8 oz. 15c. 1 oz. 75c.

Plants ready in June.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.

One of the most rapid growing vines. Splendid for covering unsightly fences, trees, or trellises. Clean bright foliage, and sprays of fragrant white flowers during July and August. Seed should be sown to remain in the ground over winter. winter.

Echinocystis Lobata. 1/4 oz. 10c; oz.



CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mold and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

125. Extra Mixed Persicum. Prize stock; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers

CYPRESS-VINE. (Ipomea.) (Quamoclit.)

A popular climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage, and beautiful, star-like flowers. Soak the seed a day before sowing. Annual;

126 Scarlet05 | 128 Mixed. ¼ oz. 127 White05 | 10c; oz. 40c. 10c; oz. 40c. Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

NO. PKT.

DAHLIA. (Dahlie.) This favorite fall flower to succeed well should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

129 Cactus Mixed. This is a very desirable type and much grown. Varieties will

type and much grown. Varieties will not grow true from seed..... Extra Fine Double Mixed. Saved from single Mixed. From finest varieties. Single Dahlias will flower the first season from seed

Dahlia roots ready in April.

DOUBLE GIANT DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.) (Tausendschoen.)

These English daisies are well-known perennials admirably adapted for borders, beds or for pot-culture. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly marker nured.

132 Deep Pink. 1/8 oz. \$1.50..... White. 1/8 oz. 60c.... 134 Giant Mixed. A vast improvement over the common strains of English Daisies, the flowers often being as large as a silver dollar. ½ oz. 50c........

Plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May.

Clumps ready in April.

DIMORPHOTHECA. (African Golden Daisy.)

Aurantiaca Hybrida. Beautiful new hybrids, varying in color from the purest white through the various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these colors around the black disc.

38

NO. PKT. PKT.	NO. ELICHRYSUM. (Straw Flower.)
In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. Setting them 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts. Perennial Varieties.	(Strohblume.) Large double flowers of bright hues. Given plenty of room in the garden they make a fine show. Much prized for winter bonquets. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals. 152 Double Mixed. All colors; 1½ ft.; 40. 20c.; 0z. 75c
For annual sorts, see Larkspur.	153 Variegata. Very ornamental. Annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c
138 Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) This is the freest and most continuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty. A really exquisite Larkspur. 3 ft	FEVERFEW. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.) A splendid, low-growing annual for bedding. Equally valuable for cut-flowers and extensively used by florists. Succeeds best in a light, rich
139 Chinense. (Blue Butterfly.) A distinct and neat variety, growing about 18 inches high, with fine feathery foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms. Mixed blue and white. 1/4	soil. Half-hardy perennial. 154 Parthenium. Dwarf double white; very line; 1 ft
0Z. 25c	(Fingerhut.) Tall stately spikes with large, tube-like flowers
various shades with black centres; grows 3 to 5 ft. high	prettily spotted. Handsome and ornamental plants for the border, preferring a rich loam and partial shade. Biennials. 3 ft. 155 Gloxinoides. Finely spotted varieties,
oz. 25c	mixed
vigorous plants with large spikes and flowers of the finest shades of blue. 4 oz. 25c	FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)
Plants ready in May. DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.) The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year. 1 ft. Develo Brilliant Red. An elegant shade.	A well-known, old-fashioned, garden favorite with beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. They will grow anywhere in the sun, require no special care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three feet. Blooms first year. 156 Hybrid Fine Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors in great variety. ½ oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 40c
143 Double Brilliant Red. An elegant shade for adding a splash of color to the garden. Very fine	FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.) (Vergiss-mein-nicht.) Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Are hardy if
145 Double Japan Fringed. Large flowers varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink	given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. Dissitifiora comes into bloom in April, and is largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall. Success best in moist situations.
Plants in May. DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) A beautiful quick-growing climber, with pur-	157 Palustris. Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perenial, but blooms first year. ½ ft; ½ oz. 50c
ple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft. 147 Soudan. Purple. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c05 148 Japanese. White. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c05 Dusty Miller. See Centaurea.	158 Palustris Semperflorens. A dwarf form blooming all summer
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.) (California Poppy.)	GAILLARDIA. (Gaillardie.) (Blanket Flower.)
Very attractive annuals for edging beds and borders. Finely cut foliage. Profuse flowering from June until frost. The yellow shades make a beautiful contrast with the Larkspurs and Cornflowers.	These are among the showiest plants in the garden, blooming as they do during a long season from early summer until frost. The daisy-like flowers are generally red with yellow tips. Excellent for cutting. Easily grown in any location where a blaze of color is wanted. 18 inches.
149 Californica. The True California Poppy; rich yellow; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c05	160 Single Annual Mixed
150 Golden West. A superb variety with large deep yellow flowers; 2 ft	161 Double Annual Mixed
orange of the very largest size. Worthy of a trial	Plants of the latter ready in May.

NO. PKT. GERANIUM. (Storchschnabel.) These grow readily from seed and bloom the first year, often producing novel sorts. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted outside in May or June. 163 Choicest Mixed. Saved from the finest show flowers only Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.GLOXINIA. Exquisite plants for the house and conservatory, and some bell-shaped flowers of the richest Handsome colors. Choice Hybrid Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection of French varieties. Very fine Also Bulbs in April and May. Gilliflower. See Stocks. GODETIA. (Godetie.) An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in a rather poor soil. 1 foot. 165 Tall Finest Mixed. All colors..... GOLDEN FEATHER. (Pyrethrum.)
(Metterich.) Indispensable as a foliage plant for edging. Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season. Aureum. Golden foliage; biennial; 1 ft; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c..... GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.) Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers re-sembling clover heads; extensively used in win-ter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. GOURDS. (Kuerbis.) Where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly gourds are very useful. Most will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-shaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for pergolas, trellises, and fences.

168 Hercules Club. Club-shaped.....

Dish Rag

Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable......

Dipper

Large Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c..... Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg......

orange

175 Mock Orange. Shape and color of an

177 Small Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c......

169

170

171

172

173

]	NO. GYPSOPHILA. (Gypskraut.) (Baby's Breath)	PKT.
ŀ	Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers a but produced in great quantities in loose pan elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in con garden soil.	small, icles; nmon
1	178 Eelegans. White, annual, 1½ ft	05 05
	Plants of the latter ready first of Ma Helianthus. See Sunflower. Helichrysum. See Elichrysum.	y.
1	HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.) Well known deliciously fragrant plants; lent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. hardy perennial.	excel- Half-
1	182 Finest Mixed. 18 in	10
ŧ	HEUCHERA. (Alum Root.) (Heuchere Desirable bushy, hardy perennials, be many slender stems of bright, dark-cr flowers during July and August. Grow in good garden soil. 183 Sanguinea Splendens. Dark-crimson	earing imson any
	1 ft	10
	HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)	
1	This is one of our handsome ornamental nials, bearing spikes of flowers, about 5 ft. of almost every color. A clump in any gives an effect not obtainable with any plant. Without an equal for planting a shrubbery or as a background. Seed so June or earlier will flower the following s They require dry, deep soil, enriched with a formance.	bien- high, arden other imong wn in eason. plenty
	184 Hybrid Double Annual. Mixed; a neverblooming type, flowering the firs season. Start the seed early in thot-bed	∇.
	Best Double Varieties.	
	185 Cherry-red 10 186 Maroon	10
	187 Flesh-pink	10
	yellow 10 190 Pure white 191 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the choicest kinds, all colors. A beat tiful assortment. ½ oz. 25c	of 1-
	192 Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed; mixe colors; quite unlike the preceding an very showy	d10
	Plants early in May. Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.	
	193 A pretty little trailing plant; the leave and stalks being covered with smal watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A variable plant for dry, sunny locations of banks, rockwork, borders and hanging	l, r- l- n g-
	baskets. Annual	05
	JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japon (Hopfen.)	icus.)
	A very rapid growing vine, with fine fewhich is very dense and quite free from enemies, and which endures the heat remar Grows 25 ft. high and self-sows if the ground disturbed. Annual.	olia ge, insec t kabl y. ind is
	194 Green Leaved. Large, dark foliage	05
	195 Variegated. Like the preceding excel with variegated foliage. Makes a hand some vine; ½ oz. 20c.	ot 1- 05

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus. Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.

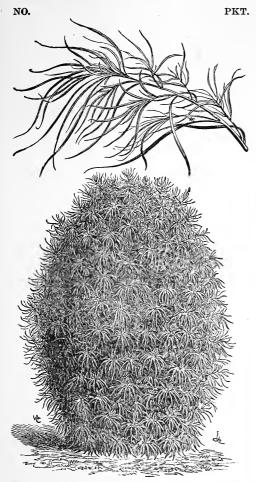
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KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.) (Burning Bush.)

An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as 3 ft. high and in the fall changes from green to a fiaming red. It makes an exceedingly attractive plant for a temporary hedge or a border for a bed of tall growing plants. The plant will bear trimming like hedge plants and is easily grown from seed and readily transplanted.

Trichophylla. True Summer Cypress;

KUDZU VINE. (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk.)

A rapid growing vine of great merit. Leaves light green and heart-shaped. Attains a growth of 25 ft. the first season if started in a hothouse early. Per-

· Roots ready in April.

LARKSPUR. (Delphinium.) (Rittersporn.) Annual Sorts.

For perennial varieties, see Delphinium.

This is one of our best garden flowers. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. They make handsome beds and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective when interspersed in the old-fashioned flower or shrubbery border. They stand

ATA.		

LARKSPUR-(Continued)

PKT.

well when cut. Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.

Double Branching or Stock-Flowered. The fin-

est double flowers and colors. 2½ ft.

198 Carmine05 | 199 Lilac

200 Pink05 | 201 White05

Double Mixed. All colors; 1/8 oz. 15c... .05

LAVATERA. (Annual Mallow.)

Trimestris Mixed. A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 ft. high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 in. apart.....

Lavender. See Herbs.

LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)

This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hanging-baskets and window boxes.

204 Cymbalaria. Lavender and purple..... .05



LOBELIA. (Lobelie.)

Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

Erinus Gracilis. Light blue; trailing; fine for baskets. Light green foliage. % oz. 40c.....

78 02. 100:
Crystal Palace Compacta. Erect; dark blue; for bedding. Dark green foliage. 6 in.; ½ 0z. 50c.

Love in a Mist. See Nigella.
Lovegrove. See Nemophila.

Polyphyllus Mixed. Effective hardy perennials growing in any good garden soil. Bloom in May and June. 3 ft....

Marguerite. See Carnation.
Matricaria. See Feverfew.
Martynia. See under Herbs.

MALLOW MARVELS.

There is no more striking sight than a plant of this grand perennial in full flower in August and September. The individual flowers are of enormous size, many measuring 9 in. or more across. In texture they resemble the finest satin. Their coloring is gorgeous, embracing all the beautiful variations from white to deep red. Our seed has been grown from plants selected for size and brilliancy of bloom. Fveryone should have a few plants of these. They adapt themselves readily to all locations and conditions of soil. Very popular ular.

209 Splendid Hybrid Mixed. 1/8 oz. 50c..... .10 Roots ready in May.

.10

05

.10



MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)

In the autumn these old garden favorites are in The negation these old garden layorites are in their prime with a wealth of bright colors. Easy of culture and suited to bedding in light soil in full exposure to the sun. The rich yellows in combination with the blue Larkspurs and Cornflowers are very striking.

Double African Sorts.

These are uniformly large and self-colored in yellow or orange. 010 17-1-1-10-

23	U	Earl	y Dwarf	Mixed.	1/8	oz.	15C	.05
21	1	Tall	Orange					.05
21	2	Tall	Lemon					.05

213 African Tall Double Mixed. 1/8 oz. 15c.. .05 French Sorts. These are smaller in size of flower but none the less handsome and striking. Includes both striped and single kinds. Fine for edgings.

214	Golden Heart. Very large flowering. Golden yellow, brown margin	.05
215	Double Cloth of Gold. Bright gold stripes on dark petals	.05
216	French Tall Double Mixed. 1/8 oz. 15c	.05

217			Dwarf, golden	
			spot on each	
	petal .	• • • • • •	 •	.05

218 French Double Dwarf Mixed. 1/8 oz. 15c .05

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)

A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.

219	Large Sweet-scented. The best for garden; ¼ oz. 10c; 1 oz. 30c	.0
220	Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth,	

	colored and very fragrant; ¼ oz. 25c	.05
221	Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit,	
	with rich green foliage; the giant	
	trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all	
	others in brilliancy of color; especially	
	suited for house culture; ¼ oz. 50c	.10

NO.

MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpflanze.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.

MIMULUS.

Moschatus. (Musk Plant.) A small trailing plant with yellow flowers and fragrant foliage; used in hanging baskets or pots and to cover the soil in pots containing large plants....

Mirabilis. See Four O'Clocks. Momordica. See Balsam Pear. Monk's-hood. See Aconitum.



MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) Convolvulus and Ipomoea.)

Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open air or greenhouse culture. An-

224	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of
	separate colors embracing every shade;
	½ oz. 10c: 4 oz. 40c

Imperial Japanese Mixed. To the mixture we import direct from Japan, we add the fringed and yellow, making the greatest possible variety of flowers and foliage. Soak the seed a day, as the hard shell prevents sprouting. ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c...

Mikado Giants. This is the largest strain with which the Japanese growers will part. There they will make flowers 5 in. across. With high cultivation they are certainly worth having; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c

MOON FLOWER.

At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 in. in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. The most rapid grower of any annual in a sunny location. cation.

White. (Ipomaea Grandiflora.) 4 oz. 25c.....

Plants ready end of May.

Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa.

Musk Plant. See Mimulus.

Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUMS

No garden is complete without a bed or row of Nasturtiums. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels them for the yard. All they need is a moderately good soil in a wen-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of popular sorts as being the best and most distinct. Plant the seeds 1 in deep, the tall sorts 2 in apart and the dwarf about 4 in apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.



TALL VARIETIES-Height 5 ft.

Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect.

228	Asa Gray. Cream yellow
229	*Brilliant. Bright scarlet
230	Crown Prince of Prussia. Dark red0
231	Dark Crimson
232	Dunnett's Orange
233	Edward Otto. Lilac brown
234	*Firefly. Dark orange; spotted
235	Giant of Battles. Light yellow; spotted .0
236	Golden Queen. Pure yellow
237	Hemisphaericum. Straw color
238	King of the Blacks. Black red
239	King Theodore. Crimson
240	Lucifer. Very dark scarlet

211 Maigaret Cream waite, verneu 100
242 Moltke. Bluish rose
243 Regaleanum. Violet crimson
244 Scheurianum. Striped
245 Spitfire. Fiery scarlet
246 *Vesuvius. Salmon rose
247 Ivy-Leaved. Leaves shaped like the English Ivy; deep scarlet
248 Madame Guenther's Hybrids. A new strain in many shades, beautifully mottled and stained
249 Chameleon. The latest addition and a decided departure. One plant bears several shades at one time
SUPERB HYBRID MIXED. This is our own mixture of all the above sorts carefully blended so as to give a complete range of fine colors in the most desirable proportion and is therefore not to be compared with ordinary mixtures. ½ oz. 10c; oz. 20c! 4 oz. 50c
DWARF VARIETIES-Height 1 ft.
These sorts are excellent for bedding and will produce a wealth of flowers if given ample room and soil that is not too rich. Earth that is too rich in nitrogen will produce leaves at the expense of flowers.
251 Aurora. Yellow veined
252 Cloth of Gold. Scarlet; golden leaves08
253 Dark Crimson
254 *Empress of India. Dark scarlet0
255 *Golden King
256 King of Tom Thumbs. Bright scarlet0
257 Pearl
258 Prince Henry. Cream white spotted0
259 Regalianum. Violet crimson
260 Spotted King, Dark vellow

Vesuvius. Salmon rose..... Chameleon. Has different colors of flowers on the same plant.....

DWARF VARIETIES MIXED. In the mixing of this we use equally as much effort to secure a pleasing blend as we do in our Superb Mixed Tall and it will give as fine results. We can recommend it highly to all wishing an extra fine assortment. ½ oz. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 50c. *Dark Leaved Varieties.

Lilliput-Hybrids. Queen of Holland. A new type making a small dense bush with flowers produced in such profusion as to hide the foliage.....

.05

941 *Margaret Crown white: voined

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Neat and compact, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer. Suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.) (Sweet Scented Tobacco.)

A graceful garden plant which has the peculiar habit of perfuming the garden every morning and evening. The flowers are tubular, opening to a star at the end. Very attractive when in full bloom. Start in hotbeds in March for early flowers. Set 18 in. each way. 266 Affinis. Pure white.....

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Popular annuals growing about 18 in. high. Slender and pretty cosmos-like foliage. The double rosette-like flowers are nice in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. Sow outside in May. 267 Finest Mixed. Blue and white. 1 ft.... .05

268 Miss Jekyll. Large, corn-flower blue... .10

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.

269 Biennis. Beautiful clear canary-yellow. .05



PANSY (Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.) (Stiefmuetterchen.)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France and Germany. A perusal of the list will show the choicest varieties, regardless of cost and if proper care is exercised in sowing, the germination will be found to be high. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. On account of the delicate nature of the fancy varieties, extreme care should be used to start the seeds, light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds, which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

If more plants come up than are needed, when they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them 3 in. apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary to have large flowers, and keeping them picked will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

NO.	Pl	KT.	NO.	P	KT.
270	Trimardeau Mixed. ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.	.20	293	Black. True	.20
271	Bugnot. Mixed; stained	.20	294	Royal Purple	.20
272	Boulogne. Mixed; stained	.20	295	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of	
273	Parisian. Mixed; stained	.20		all the above large-flowering sorts in-	
274	Odier. Five-blotched; mixed	.20		cluding the very choicest Pansies grown. It is unsurpassed. ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$3.00;	
275	Masterpiece. Mixed, blotched and			4 oz. \$10.00. A packet containing over	
	curled	.20		500 seeds	.20
276	Cassier's Blotched. Mixed	.20	296	FANCY SELECT. This mixture is our	
277	Madame Perret. Wine shades	.20		own selection from the above list of all the rarest, high-priced varieties and is	
278	Stained, White Ground	.20		intended for the specialist. None of the	
279	Stained, Red and Brown Ground	.20		ordinary colors are included but only	
280	Pure White	.20		the new, rare, unusual shades. ¼ oz. \$3.00; per packet of about 250 seeds	.25
281	Emperor William. Blue	.20		· · · ·	.20
282	Lord Beaconsfield Improved. Purple and white	.20	297	Fine Mixed. Includes all the small-flowering sorts; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50	.10
283	Peacock. Beautiful	.20	298	Tufted Pansies. (Viola Cornuta.) Until	
284	Fire King. Golden, upper petals purple	.20		recently, these have been little appreci-	
285	Adonis. Light blue	.20		ated in this country. In France and England they are used extensively for	
286	Indigo Blue	.20		borders, where their masses of bright	
286	Hortensia Red. Rare color	.20		flowers are charming	.10
288	Blotched and Striped	.20	299	Orchid Flowering. This distinct strain	
289	Pure Yellow	.20		includes all the unusual shades of col-	
290	Yellow, Purple Stained	.20	l	oring in Pansies; chamois, terra-cotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange. Medium in	
291	White, Purple Stained	.20		size, yet dainty and admired for their	
292	Brilliant Red	.20	j	charming markings	.10

Plants raised from our own stock seed, one dozen in a basket. Ready in May.



PASSION FLOWER.

PKT.

Few effects are more charming than these blue Passion flowers covering a greenhouse wall with their rich green foliage and sky-blue blossoms. 309 Caerulia Grandiflora. Blue

PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)

SINGLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.

Giant Ruffled. Flowers of unusual size and substance, ruffled and fringed, in the most beautiful of colors......

California Giants. A new, magnificent strain surpassing all others in size and coloring. Deep yellow throats. ½ pkts., 25c.

Howard's Star. A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson maroon with a clearly-defined, five-pointed star of blush-white. For bedding, baskets. vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine10

Rosy Morn. A soft carmine pink with white throat; makes a very dainty and at the same time effective border..... .10 Adonis. Carmine-red, white throat.... .10 316

Snowball. A compact pure white sort for massing. Very free flowering.....

Fine Mixed

Extra Choice Hybrid Mixed. A very fine strain of bright colors. \(\frac{1}{8} \) oz. 15c.; .10



DOUBLE PETUNIA

DOUBLE PETUNIA.

R

PKT.

It is, perhaps, not generally understood by the buying public that seed of the double sorts are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double. This makes the seed necessarily high priced. In spite of all possible care only a small percentage will produce double flowers, but the singles are of an unusually fine quality. The finest doubles are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate.

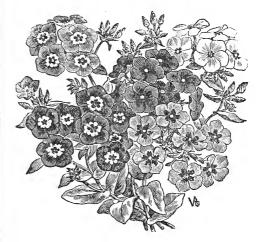
The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while the, at first, least promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.

It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.

Double Mixed Fringed. Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. ½ pkt. 25c...

Plants ready in May.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA (Flammenblume.)

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory. May be grown in beds or borders, boxes or vases and make splendid cutting material as the blooms last long in water. I ft.

1 ft. 321 Pure White . .05 | 322 Bright Scarlet 323 Bright Pink . .05 | 324 Dark Purple. Bright Red, White Center..... 325 Bright Rose, White Center..... .05 326 327Flesh Color, Purple Center..... 328 Striped Mixed. Brilliant hues...... Star Phlox Mixed. A novel star-shaped flower of the prettiest colors....... 329 SUPERB MIXED. Our own splendid mixture of above separate colors and kinds, insuring some of every color in each packet; $\frac{1}{3}$, oz. 15c; oz. \$1.00.....

Dwarf Phlox. These are bushy plants 6 or 8 in, high, especially desirable for ribbon borders. Large flowers and brilliant colors. Extra mixed.......

PERENNIAL PHLOX. (P. Decussata.)

Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of Phlox Drummondi offered above, which are annuals. For best results sow as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autum. The seed we send out has been saved from a choice collection and is supplied in mixture only.

332 Choice Mixed. Brilliant colors; 21/2 ft.. .10 A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.

Platycodon. See Campanula. Polyanthus. See Primula.

PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)

PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)

Too much cannot be said in praise of this popular and handsome annual which produces a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Succeeds best in an exposed, sunny location and flourishes in dry and very shallow soil. It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant rose-like flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.

333 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of

SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the finest eleven separate colors and unsurpassed for brilliancy and size.

4 oz. 15c; oz. 50c.....

Double Mixed. Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers...... .10

Pot Marigold. See Calendula.

POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cower the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 in, or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If tervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.

Carnation Double Scarlet. Splendid double fringed flowers of the brightest scarlet. ¼ oz. 15c.....

Large Flowered Carnation Mixed. Beautiful colors of largest size double and full. ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c..... .05

Paeony-Flowered. Showy flowers of a globular form, resembling full-blown Paeonies. Handsome colors..... 337 .05

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

Bracteatum. A very large orange-scar-let flower, averaging 5 in. in diameter; perennial; 3 ft.....

NO. PKT

CARNATION POPPIES

Orientale (The Large Oriental Poppy). A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ ft. high, with large deep crimson flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy.

Orientale, Finest Mixed Hybrids. Saved from a large number of named sorts....

.10

.25

Iroland. Hardy, flowering the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fernlike foliage, 12 in. high, bearing their brilliant white, yellow and orange flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting.

Plants ready in May. California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

PRIMULA. (Primrose.) (Primel.)

The charming and beautiful Chinese and Ob-The charming and beautiful Chinese and Obconica Primroses are indispensable for winter and spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are of the easiest culture in the greenhouse or light window of the living-room, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care. Press the seed in lightly to barely cover. To develop the best flowers and most brilliant colors grow in a heavy soil and as near 60 degrees as possible possible.

344 Chinese Fringed Mixed. The finest,

Chinese Fringed Mixed. The linest, large-flowering sorts of all colors....

Obconica Grandiflora, Apple Blossom Pink. A beautiful soft pink of very large size..... .50

Obconica Grandiflora Mixed. A choice strain of the freest-flowering type..... Forbesi. (Baby Primrose.) Very free flowering, tiny stalks bearing flowers when only a few weeks old and continuing during the entire winter. Rosylilac .95

Auricula or Polyanthus. These are among the best of the early outdoor spring-blooming plants, being great favorites with lovers of old-fashioned flowers. Splendid mixed colors......

46

PKT.

NO.

PKT.

PYRETHRUM. (See also Golden Feather.)

From a massive tuft of lace-like foliage numbers of straight, leafless stalks grow 18 in. high crowned with daisy-like flowers. Favorite perennials which bloom the first season from seed if started very early. Remove the flower-stalks after blooming for a second crop in the fall.

349 Roseum. Daisy-like in white, pink, rose and crimson shades, and yellow centers.

One of the most graceful cutflowers....

Plants ready in May.

Reseda. See Mignonette.



RICINUS. (Castor Oil Bean.) (Wunderbaum.)

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.

Ricinus of any sort, 1/2 oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Major. Dark-green foliage; 10 ft...... 350 Sanguineus. Blood-red stems and fruit, green leaves; 7 ft..... .05 Cambodgensis. Leaves maroon; stems black; 5 ft.; very beautiful...... .05 Gibsoni. Dark purple-red foliage; o ft. .05 Minor. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit; 354

4 ft. Zanzibariensis. Immense leaves of the most handsome colors which present a beautiful pyramid of foliage thickly set from the bottom up; 10 to 12 ft...... 355

RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flower.)

Newmani. One of the finest of autumn-flowering perennials, bearing large flowers of bright orange-yellow petals, surrounding a large black cone; a showy flower

OSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.)
Painted Tongue. SALPIGLOSSIS.

These showy half-hardy annuals bear beautiful funnel-shaped flowers having dark veins on a ground which varies from white to crimson, orange, yellow, etc., almost orchid-like in appearance. Closely allied to the Petunias, but grow erect, producing an abundance of bloom from late summer until frost. The seed is very fine and should be sown carefully and sparingly as the plants are not readily transplanted. They thrive in a light, rich, sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. 2 ft.

357 Emperor. The most beautiful large-flowering strain. 1/8 oz. 25c.....



SALPIGLOSSIS.

SALVIA. LVIA. (Salbei.) Scarlet Sage.

By far the most brilliant bedding plant we can have. The seeds should be started in the hot-bed or house in February or March and the plants set out mtodle of May, 15 or 18 inches apart in soil as rich as it can be made. After that they require very little care. Our strain of Salvia makes spikes a foot long of the most dazzling scarlet and if the spikes are cut off as soon as they have bloomed the plants will continue to blossom until frost.

Splendens. Very popular. Large flowering. The kind seen so much everywhere in our city; 3 ft.; ¼ oz. 75c.....

Plants ready May 15th.

"Bonfire." This is one of the finest of "Bontire." This is one of the linest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 ft. high by 2 ft. in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant......

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.) (Scab.ose.)

The erect 2½ ft. stems terminate in handsome flat, very double flowers with tubular petals from which yellow stamens protrude to resemble pins. The blooms are so abundant from July until frost and last so well when cut that this is one of the most popular garden flowers. Sow any time when danger of frost is over in good loam.

White05 | 361 Purple 362 Choice Mixed. All colors. 1/3 oz. 20c.... .05

SCHIZANTHUS. (Spaltblume.) Poor Man's Orchid.

This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in autumn.

Dwarf Mixed Hybrids. Fine large flowering type. 1 ft.....

Tall Finest Mixed. An excellent strain. .10

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa.

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum.

Snow-on-the-Mountain. See Euphorbia.

Spider Plant. See Cleome.



STOCKS. (Gilliflower.) (Levkoyen.)

The charming colors, delightful fragrance, and free blooming character of the stocks have made them favorite plants for both summer and winter cultivation. They are very effective for beds and borders, and their handsome flower spikes are invaluable for bouquets and floral decorations. The large-flowering Ten-week section is the earliest to bloom. For succession sow the Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, which bloom abundantly until frost. 1 ft.

Double Large Flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf German.

	Dwart German
365	Bright Rose05 368 Light Blue05
366	Blood Red05 369 Dark Blue05
367	Pure White05 370 Canary Yellow .05
371	Finest Mixed, all colors, 1/8 oz. 40c05
(Cut and Come Again. Perpetual Flowering.
372	Princess Alice. Pure White
373	Beauty of Nice. An extra fine strain of a winter-flowering type that so many are finding useful when started indoors and transplanted to the garden. Delicate flesh pink

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.) (Sonnenblume.)

The larger varieties are useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders and for distant effects, while the smaller sorts may be planted with scarlet salvia, cannas and other tall bedding plants, also furnishing good cutting material. Hardy annuals.

374 Globe Flowered. Double globe or

	dahlia-like flowers of a rich saffron	
	yellow. 7 ft. ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c	.05
375	Californian. Double dark yellow. 5	
	ft. ¼ oz. 10e.; oz. 30e	.05
376	Double Dwarf. Large, handsome gold-	
	en-yellow flowers. 4 ft. 1/4 oz. 10c.;	
	oz. 30c	.05
377	Miniature. (H. Cucumerifolius.) Iden-	
	tical in appearance with our common	
	yellow Field Daisy. The dainty golden-	
	yellow flowers are borne in profusion	
	on long stems, which with the foliage	
	make ideal subjects for vases and jar-	
	diniers in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3 ft.; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c	.05
070		.00
378	Single Russian. The tallest common	0.5

SWEET PEAS See Next Page.

sunflower .

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.) (Nachtviola.)

379 Matronalis Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 ft. Blooms during June and July .05

1

NO. PKT SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

Undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes.

380	Americana (Basket Flower). A sple	
	did native variety, 3 ft. high, beari	ng
	immense thistle-like blooms of a ros	
	lavender color. Very showy in t	
	mixed border and splendid for cutting	ıg.
	1/4 OZ. 25c	

.05

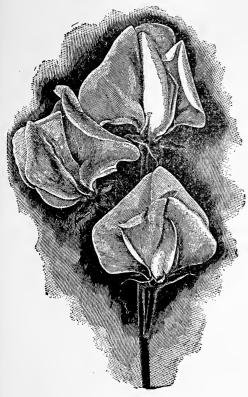


SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus.) (Bartnelke.)

Attractive, free-flowering hardy perennials usually classed as Dianthus with China Pinks, but are different from them in not blooming until the second year. In beds and borders they will produce a splendid effect in their rich, velvety flowers of many colors. They are of easy culture and profuse bloomers, appearing so early in the season that they fully repay for time and effort spent upon them. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

384	Pink Beauty. Striking salmon-pink	.10
385	Scarlet Beauty. Bright scarlet	.10
386	Dark Crimson. Rich dark shade	.05
387	Giant Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with well-defined eyes	.05
388	Finest Single Mixed. All colors. 4 oz. 15c; oz. 50c	.05
	Plants ready in May.	

SWEET PEAS



SWEET PEAS.

QUANTITY PRICE. Any of the Spencers offered below at 25c. per ounce, and any of the Grandiflora type at 10c. per ounce.

WHITE. WHITE SPENCER. Large and free.... .10 Dorothy Eckford. Extra good..... 391 392 Emily Henderson. Early..... PRIMROSE OR PALE YELLOW. PRIMROSE SPENCER. Clear primrose .10 393 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. White seeded.... .05 394 LIGHT PINK. ELFRIDA PEARSON. Lovely pink, extra .10 Prima Donna. Choice soft pink..... DEEPER PINK. COUNTESS SPENCER. Bright clear 397 .10 398 LIGHT PINK SHADED. DAINTY SPENCER. Well named..... .10 399 ORANGE PINK. 401 THOMAS STEVENSON. Best giant STIRLING STENT. Salmon orange... .10 402

Miss Wilmott. Very pretty.....

403

Modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be

new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass, recently, among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil causes most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow, so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences, as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often. rank vines are obtained, but at the expense

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

and also checks the growth of weeds.

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the list of Giant Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas. The flowers are of strong substance, measure 1¾ to 2 inches across, the edges are waved and fluted and three or four blossoms are produced on each stem. The number of colors is still limited, but the immense size and beauty of the flowers easily compensate for that. We recommend a few at least, for trial, as they are rapidly supplanting the older type. They are designated by CAPITALS.

	BRIGHT RED SHADES.	
404	KING EDWARD SPENCER. Bright	
	crimson	.10
405	King Edward VII. Pure red; very fine	.05
406	Queen Alexandra. Very bright	.05
	ROSE CRIMSON SHADES.	
407	GEORGE HERBERT. Rose carmine	.10
408	Prince of Wales. Very attractive	.05
	LAVENDER.	
409	MARGARET MADISON. Fine pale lavender	.10
110	ASTA OHN. Choice soft levander	.10
111	Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of its type	.05
	MAUVE.	
112	TENNANT SPENCER. The best mauve	.10
113	Lottie Eckford. A pleasing shade	.05
	BLUE.	
114	FLORA NORTON SPENCER. The best clear blue	.10
115	Lord Nelson. Rich deep blue	.05
116	Duke of Westminster. Large purple	.05
1.0		•00
	MAROON.	
117	OTHELLO SPENCER. Rich deep maroon	.10

.05

PKT.

GIANT FLOWERING MIXED.

This mixture consists of our selection of Spencers and Unwins including all the above Spencers and many more that we buy, but do not list. Everyone should have at least part of the row Giant Flowering, for they are wonderfully large and beautiful. and beautiful.

Pkt. 10e; 1/2 oz. 15e; oz. 25e; 4 oz. 75e

SUPERB MIXTURE

This mixture cannot be surpassed by anyone. It is our own best mixture of large flowering Sweet Peas only, embracing all colors with light colors predominating.

New sorts will be added to this mixture from year to year as the opportunity for improving it arises. We intend to make it as good a mixture as it is possible to have.

Pkt. 5e; oz. 15e; 1/4 lb. 35e; lb. \$1.00.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

Cupids Mixed. These grow about 6 inches high and are suitable for beds and borders. Oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 30c......

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS.

(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas.)
Showy, free-flowering hardy perennials for screening rocks, fences, walls and arbors; without the fragrance of the ordinary Sweet Pea, yet very desirable, for they bloom during a long season and last well when cut. 2 to 8 ft.

420	Pink Beauty. Rose pink	.10
421	Crimson. Handsome	.10
422	White. Valuable for cutting	.10
423	Mixed Colors	.10

Plants ready in May.

THUNBERGIA. BERGIA. (Thumbergie.) (Black-eyed Susan.)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets and vases. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 ft.

TORENIA.

Beautiful, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial.

Fournieri. Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat....

VALERIANA. (Valerian.) (Hardy Garden Heliotrope.)

Showy border plants with large heads of sweetly fragrant flowers of pinkish-white during June and July.

Officinalis. Strong heliotrope odor, 3 to 4 ft. .05

VINCA. (Sinngruen.) (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid.)

Beautiful free-flowering plants, with handsome

Plants ready in May.

NO.

PKT.

.10



VINCA

VIOLAS.

Tufted Pansies. (V. Cornuta.) These charming flowers are used extensively in France and England for edging beds and borders, but until recently have been little appreciated in this country. Where effect is wanted they are superior to Pansies, as they are far better bloomers, yet of smaller size. Very choice mixture

Violet. (V. Odorata.) These well-known hardy plants have beautiful single blooms with a delightful fragrance. Large deep blue flowers; extensively used by florists....

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)

This well-known and popular annual of a low procumbent habit is very desirable for massing in beds, for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets. Large clusters of brilliant flowers are borne in profusion for the early summer until frost. The shades run from snow-white to deep purple, including eyed-sorts and striped varieties. They lend themselves readily for bouquets. Sown in the open in May, the seed will produce flowering plants by August, but the season may well be prolonged by starting indoors and transplanting after danger of frost is over. Soak the seed before planting. A light turfy loam is best. The mammoth-flowering strain we offer has trusses and individual flowers of the largest size.

430	Blue Shades10 431 'ink Shades10)
432	Pure White10 433 Defiance, scarlet .10)
434	Striped Varieties, all colors	,
435	Auricula-Flowered Hybrids, finest colors, large eyes	,
436	SUPERB MAMMOTH MIXED. Our own blend of very choicest stock of separate colors. % oz. 30c	1
437	Hybrid Fine Mixed. 1/8 oz. 20c	,

Lemon Verbena. (Aloysia Citriodora.)
An old favorite, with fragrant evergreen leaves, suitable for garden culture or for pot plants during the winter. The leaves are often dried and placed among linens .10

Plants ready in May.



One of the finest summer flowers for bedding wherever dash of color is wanted. Sow the seed in the open in good, rich soil and the plants will be profuse in blooming until frost. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly. Much used for cutting. Plant at least eight inches apart for the best results.

- New Giant Double. This new type has New Giant Double. This new type has flowers of the very largest size and somewhat flattened. The color range is from the darkest red to pure white. A distinct advance over the old sorts.

 Mixed. 1/2 oz. 15c.
- Fireball. Intense carmine, full double flowers 2 inches or more across. Dazzling. 2 ft. ½ oz. 15c.....
- Extra Double Mixed. The finest double sorts mixed. Very choice. ¼ oz. 15c...

 Lilliput Double. This charming type has small double, nearly globe-shaped flowers in great variety of bright colors. 1 ft. ½ oz. 15c...
 - Red Riding Hood. This is a scarlet Lilliput with double flowers an inch or less in breadth, produced in great profusion all summer. It makes a splendid edging and is decidedly attractive. 1 ft. % oz. 15c.

.10



WALLFLOWER. (Cheiranthuscheiri.) (Gelbyeil oder Goldlack.)

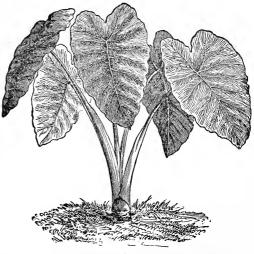
These fragrant flowers should be better known. Their adaptability for outdoor growth and for pot-culture should win favor here as in Europe, where they are very popular. The oriental coloring of the blooms in their rich reds and yellows is every effective. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed and transplant. On the approach of cold weather pot and grow in the house to flower all winter. Tender perennial. 2 ft.

439 Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft...... .10

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of sheep manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

	Lach
Small bulbs (for bedding)\$	0.05
Medium	.15
Large	.30
Mammoth	.50
Potted Caladiums, with two or three le	aves,
ready May 15th, per doz. \$1.50; each.	15c.



Caladium Esculentum.



EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS

There are but few plants which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a pedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

where they also make a fine show, of they may be bedded, providing the danger from	Trost	is past.
	Each	Doz.
METEOR. This is, next to Firebird, the finest scarlet of medium height to date. Flowers immense in size, brilliant scarlet, large trusses; foliage green; height 4 to 5 feet	0.20	\$2.00
FIREBIRD. This new Canna is in the first rank for size and brilliancy. The flowers		
are pure scarlet, petals 2½ inches wide, immense trusses, held well above the green foliage and it grows about 4 feet high	.30	2.75
GUSTAVE GUMPFER. A fine, new, clear orange-yellow flower, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Might be called a tall growing Buttercup Canna	.15	1.50
HUNGARIA. The new rose-pink and the finest in this color. Petals and trusses	•10	1.00
large; stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Wonderfulv showy and distinct	.15	1.50
JULIUS KOCH. A new brilliant red canna with large flowers. Stalks 3 feet	.15	1.50
LONG BRANCH. A new gilt-edged canna hier S. A. Crozy only much larger. Stalks 4 to 5 ft. high.	.15	1.50
Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows 2½ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance	.10	1.00
Italia. One of the new monster-flowering Cannas. Flowers may be described as having large splashes of bright red on canary-yellow ground. Grows 5 or 6 feet high and is very vigorous; flower stalks large and carried well above the foli-		
age, which is strong and tough	.10	1.00
Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high		
above the foliage. The best tall red canna of the older type	.10	1.00
Buttercup. This is the nearest pure yellow, free flowering canna yet introduced. It is a decided acquisition. Height 3 feet	.10	1.00

CANNAS—Continued	ala Dan
KING HUMBERT. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of immense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height 4½ to 5 ft. The most popular	
Burbank. One of the orchid-flowering cannas. Large canary yellow flowers with a few crimson spots. Foliage strong and tough. Height 5 to 6 feet	.10 \$1.00 .10 1.00
good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Height 3 to 3½ feet	.10 1.00
Richard Wallace. A fine new canary-yellow canna growing 5 feet high. A splendid sort, long needed to complete the list of colors	.10 1.00
to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively and very popular Duke of Marlborough. Color crimson maroon; very distinct. A fine bedding canna.	.10 1.00
The Express. A good acquisition to the list of scarlet cannas. A free and continuous bloomer. Height 2 to 2½ ft	.10 1.00 .10 1.00
Black Beauty. This is a foliage Canna only, but the finest, darkest Canna grown; grows 5 to 6 feet high and is a deep bronze, almost black; excellent for a center or background for dwarfer sorts	.10 1.00
Gigantea Discolor. This is the strongest, tallest foliage Canna grown. Will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, with strong leaves nearly a foot broad, green and so heavily veined and ribbed with bronze as to pass for a bronze-leaved Canna. Just the thing to hide an unsightly fence or to make a dense background or	
screen	.10 1.00
	.05 .50
Common Tall Bronze Cannas. For their foliage. Dry roots	.05 .50
VINES	Each
Honeysuckle. (Hall's.) White, deliciously fragrant flowers, changing to yellow, in b	Each
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes	se out
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c	se out \$0.10 vine. out of
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c	se out\$0.10 vine. out of10 glossy
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c	vine. but of
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c	se out\$0.10 vine. but of10 glossy10 mg to15 to \$0.35
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c. Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese C'ematis.) A perfectly hardy, rapid growing Blossoms white fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. O three inch pots. 3 for 25c. Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful g leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. 75c per doze Japan Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to climbrick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get s 2 year roots. Ready in March. \$0.2 Japan Ivy. Grown in pots; ready in June. Madeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and fery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in 40c per dozen.	se out\$0.10 vine. out of10 glossy10 ng to trong50 feath-April05
for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c. Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese C'ematis.) A perfectly hardy, rapid growing Blossoms white fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. O three inch pots. 3 for 25c. Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful g leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. 75c per doze Japan Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to climbrick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get s 2 year roots. Ready in March. \$0.2 Japan Ivy. Grown in pots; ready in June. Madeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and fery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in	se out\$0.10 vine. out of10 glossy10 trong to trong to trong to the fath-April05 leaves the is n, but
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for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get thes of three inch pots. 3 for 25c	se out\$0.10 vine. out of10 glossy10 ng to50 feath-April05 leaves ade is a, but 3.5 to .50 each Furvery ne up25 of use a size a and10 bell-



LILIES



Japan Lily.

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where
water will not stand in winter. In clay soil, put a cup o
sand under them for drainage. After planting they re
quire very little care, and should not be disturbed fo
years, as established plants bloom more freely than i
taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely

set in the spring.

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall planting.

Each

Speciosum Magnificum. Similar to Rubrum, but the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort.....

Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily.) Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere......

Day Lily. (Plantain Lily.) This is commonly called a lily but has a fibrous root. It is pure white, deliciously fragrant and though the flowers last but a day, many are produced on a stem and an established clump will send up many stems during the season. A root will grow into a large clump in a few years and should therefore be planted by itself.

...... .15

.25

.10

LILY OF THE VALLEY

No flower can take the place of the ever popular Lily of the Valley. We get the pips or crowns from Hamburg in the winter and put them in cold storage for spring sales. They will bloom in three or four weeks from the time they are planted, and have fine, long stems of very large bells. No flower will grow like them in a shady place.

Price per dozen, 60c; 100 for \$4.00

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are almost too common to need much description, but it may be perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there are now various types that were not known a few years ago. Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals. Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen \$1.00; each 10c.

Named Varieties. The grower that supplies us has a collection of fifty choicest varieties of the various classes of Dahlias and we are able to offer sets or collections of from twelve to thirty-six different named sorts at a uniform price of \$1.00 per dozen. New varieties are being placed on the market annually, which we can also supply if wanted at prices as low as others ask. Call or write if interested.



Cactus Dahlias.

GLADIOLI

Gladioli are the most satisfactory of all the summer-flowering bulbs. They are inexpensive and grow readily in any kind of soil without special care or attention. They bloom freely in almost any spot, being equally as valuable for nooks here and there about the garden as for massing in large beds. The color range is wonderful and dazzling effects may be had by a judicious selection. No other flower produces such a brilliant effect either in the open or cut for indoor decoration, and we recommend them to

cut for indoor decoration, and we recommend them to everyone.

They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep in heavy soil and six in sand and six or eight inches apart. It is a good plan to make plantings every three or four weeks beginning in April for a succession of bloom, Gladioli lending themselves readily to this treatment

From the many hundreds of choice sorts offered in this country and Europe we have selected these few varieties as being the very cream of them all, everything considered. For distinctness of coloring, freedom of bloom, length of spike and popularity we consider this a very desirable list and do not hesitate to strongly recommend them.

Each Dozen

·	Each	Dozen
America. Magnificent large flowers of a		
delicate pink with a trace of lavender\$.05	\$.35
Baron Hulot. Smaller flowers of a real,		
deep indigo blue	.05	.50
Brenchleyensis. Vermillion scarlet and		
most effective in mass	.05	.40
Europe. Magnificent white flower on		
large trusses	.20	1.75
Empress of India. One of the richest		
dark red varieties. Best of this		

dark red varieties. Best of this	
color	
Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of flaming pink color	05 .40
Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. Makes a most favorable impression wherever grown.	
Salmon-pink with deep red blotches at the throat. Large flowers	25 .2.00
Niagara. Large, soft primrose-yellow, with carmine streaks on lower petals1	15 1.25
Panama. Immense rose-pink flowers produced on long stems, very handsome	15 1.25
Peace. A grand white flower of largest size with pale lilac pencilings on inner	
petals	15 1.25
Rochester White. The only strictly pure white throughout eyen to the pistils	
and stamens. Wide open flowers on long stems	
Sulphur King. The best yellow flowering sort to date	15 1.25

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE COLORS.

This list is composed of a selection of different sorts of the same shade or color, and is given for those who have a stock of bulbs but are short of certain colors.

those who have a stock of builds but are short of certain colors.		
	Doz.	
Red and Scarlet. Choice sorts only	\$0.30	\$2.00
Light Colors. Standard selection	.35	2.50
White and Light. Best named sorts	.60	4.00
Striped and Variegated	.40	2.75
Pink. Fine pink and rose shades	.30	2.00
Yellow and Orange. Best shades		

MIXED GLADIOLI.

For the many lovers of this beautiful flower who are unable to plant extensively yet desire a good assortment of color we offer a mixture of our own blending. By mixing these ourselves we can assure our customers of a mixture containing a choice assortment of colors.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any location or soil; the flowers will be larger and brighter and more numerous if the roots are planted in deep rich soil, well enriched with rotted manure; extreme care should be used in planting so that they are placed at the same depth they were before they were lifted because this is claimed to be the cause of their failure to flower.

Red, Pink or White in separate colors at 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

IRISES



German Iris. These are very popular, being found everywhere. They increase very rapidly and should be divided once in three or four years to get the most flowers. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors.....per doz., \$1.00; each, 10c Named German Iris. We are able to supply any out of a list of a score or more and are in touch with growers in Europe who have been improving this Iris, so if choice new varieties are wanted, we may be able to considerably increase your collection. Prices range from 10c each for standard sorts to 50c each for choice new ones.

Pallida Dalmatica We have the true variety of this type which is considered the finest of this class. It bears four or five pale blue flowers on stems three feet high; each, 25c.



Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'Lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated. They need the sun, grow in any garden, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided.

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country. Per doz., \$1.50; each, 15c.

Collection of Japan Irises. We are able to supply collections of choice named sorts, 25 all different for \$5.00.

TUBEROSES

A white, sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality 3c each; 25c per doz.; \$1.75 per hundred.

TRITOMA

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker, a name which admirably describes the flower. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very conspicuous on account of its brilliant color and it looks well among other shrubs or in a large bed by itself. The roots are not quite hardy and should have a fair covering of litter or straw, to survive. We get the Pfitzerii, which is the largest and freest bloomer. Price, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

As usual we will have a large supply of all kinds of Vegetable Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants, Strawberry and Sweet Potato Vines at reasonable prices. As far as possible, these are raised from our own stock seed of the best varieties and they may be relied upon. Ready in May and June.

BEDDING PLANTS

Ageratum. Stocky plants out of pots	Each \$.05	Doz.
Alyssum. Out of pots and in bloom. Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, pur-	.05	.60
Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, purple or lavender, separate colors or mixed		.30
Begonias, Tuberous Rooted. Pot plants of this, the best plant for a shaded place,		
in bloom	.25 .06	.60
CARNATIONS. Well rooted plants in red, white or pink	.10	.75
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We are providing quite a list of the newer Single and		
tiny Pompon type in a great range of colors, including the so-called Baby		1.00
Coleus. Yellow, red, variegated, etc., choice assortment		.60
Cosmos. Our own strain of Giant flowering in separate colors	.05	.60
English Ivy. Out of 4-inch pots. Used for hanging baskets and window boxes Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc., out of 4		.30
inch pots; strong, well grown plants showing color		1.50
German Stocks. Blooming plants out of pots, all colors. Popular for its fragrance	.10	1.00
Heliotrope. The odor is enjoyed by everybody. Make room for at least one. Come in two sizes at each, 10c and	.15	
Lemon Verbena. There was at least one in grandmother's garden and they are		
just as fragrant now as ever		
Lobelia. Single, beautiful blue for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets NICOTIANA. Finest hybrids; seedlings in a great number of colors	.05 .05	.60 .50
Pansies. Strong, well grown plants in bloom in the greatest possible variety of	_	.50
color per 100, \$2.50 or in a basket of one dozen		.30
Pansies. Grown for us in separate colors, white, yellow, purple or shades of		
red, in a basket		.40
Petunias. Single Rosy Morn, beautiful pink		.50
Petunias, California Giants. A wonderful assortment of rich colors Double Petunias. Choice strain out of pots and in bloom		.75 1.50
Rose Geraniums and Skeleton Leaf. Popular everywhere, strong plants		1.50
SALPIGLOSSIS. Somewhat like petunias, but in a greater color range. Exceed-		
ingly beautiful and desirable for cutting	.05	.60
Salvia. Grown from our own superior strain of large flowering salvia, the finest		
in the world. Any salvia seen in this city with dark scarlet flowers on stems a foot or more long and the plants two or three feet tall, came from our store.		
Our plants are 8 to 12 inches high; per 100, \$6.00; 50 for \$3.00		1.00
Silver Leaf Geranium. Much used for borders; out of pots		.60
Snapdragons. Giant Flowering. Separate colors. Fine for bedding or cutting		1.0●
Snapdragons. We are having these grown from imported seed in separate colors, white, yellow, red and pink. Any color or mixed	.10	1.00
Verbenas. Mammoth flowering type; out of 2 inch pots and showing color		.60
Vinca Rosea (Old Maid). A fine bedding plant and free bloomer. Plants in	•00	.00
bloom, pink, white, or white with pink eye. See cut on page 50	.10	1.00
Vinca Vines. Variegated leaf, for hanging baskets and window boxes	.25	
Plants Should be Shipped by Express		
PERENNIAL PLANTS		ъ.
Anemones. (Windflowers.) Our Japanese varieties are valuable for late fall l	loomin	Each
in partial shade. Pink or white		
Hardy Asters. These showy perennials are at their best in the fall when other flo	wers ar	e
nearly gone. Common, but still popular for clumps here and there among sh Many colors	rubber	y. . .15
Bleeding Heart. (Dielytra.) Common to old-fashioned gardens. Variegated p	ink an	d
white. In 5 inch pots 50c. Strong imported clumps		25
Boltonia. Aster-like plants useful for cutting during the summer and fall. White	or pink	15
Buddleya Veitchiana. (Butterfly Bush.) This comparatively new plant has very popular because of its many sweetly scented blooms of a lilac shade. In	becom	ie
flower-spike resembles that of a lilac and many know it as the Summer Flower	ract, the	i-
lac. It has a graceful drooping habit. Is in its prime during July and August		15
Hardy Candytuft. Dwarf evergreen plants with heads of pure white flowers dur	ing Ma	y
and June. Suitable for borders		15

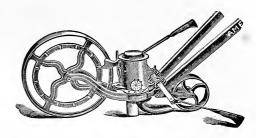
PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued	Each
Canterbury Bells. Separate colors or mixed	.15
Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon.) Handsome, free-flowering plants with clusters of blue or white bell-like flowers during July and August. One of the finest of the peren-	
nials. Everyone should have them	.10
Chrysanthemums. During the late fall no other plant is so admired. The flowers last splendidly when cut and will remain in bloom outside after other flowers have been killed by frost. Many colors and varieties	
Columbine. (Aquilegia.) Very attractive either in the garden or cut for the house. One of the old favorites of which we can supply clumps	
Coreopsis Lanceolata. A very popular plant in bloom all summer. Golden yellow and of a graceful habit	
English Daisies. Our Mammoth strain is best. Baskets in all colors	.30
Shasta Daisy. A general favorite because of its ever-blooming habit. Like the field daisy	
but larger and finer. Our clumps are large	.10
Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur.) Belladonna, Chinese, Formosum or mixed sorts from the best of seed will give satisfaction to all lovers of this splendid flower. Planted with Candidum Lilies one may have a handsome spot in the garden and cut-flowers as well. Strong plants	
Eupatorium. (Hardy Ageratum.) A bushy plant suitable for bouquets in the fall. Blue.	
Hardy Ferns. For shady places. Well-started clumps	
Foxglove. (Digitalis.) We aim to supply year-old plants that will flower soon after transplanting. Mixed colors	.10
Funkia Variegata. An ornamental plant with green and white foliage well adapted for	
low borders for early spring effect. Very satisfactory	
June to October. Valuable for beds and borders and fine for cutting. Keep the flowers picked	3
Golden Glow. Still a popular flower. Golden yellow	
Gypsophila Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) This beautiful plant with its dainty, mist-like flowers is always popular for bouquets for it lends an airiness to even the stiffest blooms as no other plant can. The flowers are pure white and borne in profusion. Should	t ·
be in every garden	.15
Hibiscus. (Meehan's Mallow Marvels.) A description of this much advertised plant cannot be overdrawn. Many of its flowers are nine inches in diameter and of the showiest colors one can imagine in the shades of red through to pure white. Their texture is like that of the finest satin. The older plants reach a height of over five feet and the large bushes are literally covered with the immense blooms during August and Sep-	
tember	
Hollyhocks. These splendid old-fashioned flowers are still general favorites. Our plants are grown from the best seed imported from France and are of the finest colors. Doubles at 15c and Singles.	-
Lobelia Cardinalis. A fine scarlet perennial. Does well in partial shade	
Forget=Me=Not. (Myosotis.) This beautiful little flower we can supply in baskets of a dozen plants each at	L
Hardy Phlox. A popular perennial that should be in every garden. The better sorts have	
greatly increased size of individual flowers and heads. We can supply a choice lot oblooming clumps in pink, red and white varieties	of 15
Hardy Garden Pinks. Still popular. Clumps of pink or white	.10
Hardy Oriental Poppies. These make a gorgeous showing in the garden during June Scarlet in color and of the largest size. In transplanting be careful not to injure the tap-root.	.10
Pyrethrum. These "Summer" Chrysanthemums are particularly attractive during June.	
The pretty daisy-like flowers are borne on slender stems well above the graceful fern- like foliage and are handsome either in the garden or cut for the house. They range in color from the deepest red to the pure white.	- I
Salvia Azurea. This is a conspicuous plant during the fall because its beautiful flowers of	
a handsome sky-blue are so exceptional at that season	.15
Especially suited to borders and rockeries. Pink	.15
Hardy Sweet Peas. For trellises and for covering unsightly objects these are very useful. The pink, red or white flowers are on long strong stems suitable for cutting	.15
Sweet Williams. In this grand old plant we can supply choice stock in a splendid mixture of colors, that will bloom this season	

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL GARDEN SEEDER

No. 17

BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$6.75.





"LITTLE GEM" SEEDER

No. 13

BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$5.50.

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

No. 16

Will sow continuously or drops seeds in hills any distance apart up to four feet. PRICE, BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, \$7.50.

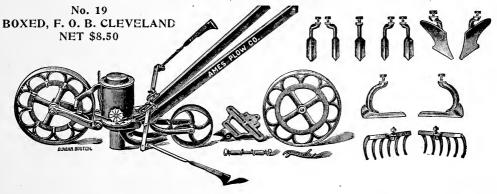
MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL COMBINATION HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

No. 22

Will sow in rows or plant in hills like the preceding and has all the attachments for hoeing, or cultivating.

PRICE, BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, \$10.00.

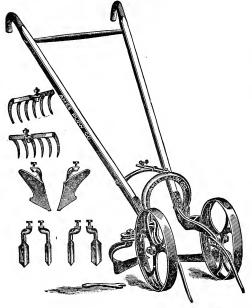
MATTHEW'S NEW UNIVERSAL DOUBLE WHEEL CONSTELLATION SEEDER



NEW UNIVERSAL SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

No. 11 BOXED, F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET \$5.00





NEW UNIVERSAL DOUBLE WHEEL HOE AND CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

No. 14

Specially designed for working both sides of the row at one passing.

This new hand implement embraces all the good points of older efforts in the same line, and in addition offers new features which cannot fail to be appreciated. The special recommendation is the adjustable arch which by an ingenious device enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired.

PRICE, BOXED AND DELIVERED AT DEPOT OR EXPRESS OFFICE, CLEVELAND, 0.,

\$5.50.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES

Pot Labels, 5 in., painted, per 1,000\$		Tin Foil, 2 lbs., 25c; per lb
Pot Labels, 6 in., plain, per 1,000 Cape Flowers, white, per pound Tooth Picks, per package	1.25	Bamboo Stakes, green, per 100: 18 inch, 30c; 24 inch
Nicoteen, per pint bottle, 30%	1.50	36 inch, 75c ; 4 feet
Nico Fume, 24 sheets		Bamboo Stakes, natural, per 100: 6 ft., thin, \$1.00; thick
Sphagnum Moss, per bale	1.50	7 ft., thick 5.00
Raffia, for tying, per lb		8 ft., thin, \$5.00; thick

TWEMLOW'S ENGLISH GLAZING PUTTY

FIBRE WARE ROLLING STANDS

Fibre-Ware Rolling Stands are mounted upon Casters, and furnish an easy and ready means of moving beauty plants in permanent or temporary locations.

of moving heavy plants in permanent or temporary locations.

They have a detachable and strongly made metal base, so that a new dish may be used in place of one damaged or broken, the enameled Steel Stand and Casters being separate.

Ου	Outside diameter about					
12	inches		\$0.60			
14	"		0.75			
10	"		0.90			
18	"		1.00			
20	"		1.20			



FIBRE WARE FLOWER POT SAUCERS

These saucers have the advantage over earthen ware, in being waterproof, and are therefore desirable for window gardens and all house plants.

Size.	Each.	Doz.	Size	Each	Doz.
4 inch	\$.09	\$1.05	`8 inch	\$0.15	\$1.65
~ //		1.32	9 "		1.87
6 "		1.43	10 "		1.98
7 "		1.54	12 "		2.31

CUTLERY, ETC.



Pruning Shears. Best values in the market. Each50, .75	5, \$1.00
Pruning and Budding Knives. Each	o 1.25
Grape Pickers. Each	.50
Grass Edging Shears, various sizes. Each\$3.00 to	o 3.50
Grass Hooks (English Rivet-back). Each	
Grass Shears. Each	o 1.00
Scuffle or Push Hoes. Each	o 1.00
Hedge Shears. Different sizes. Each	o 2.50
Garden Trowels. Various styles. Each	o .50
Lawn Scythes. English rivet-back; 32, 36 in. Each	1.25
Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones. Each	.25
English Daisy Rakes. Two sizes. Each	o 3.50
Garden Reels	o .75
Garden Lines, braided, any length, 48 feet for	.25

COOPER HOSE MENDER

Made of heavy brass. Will last indefinitely. Cut the hose square off each side of the break and insert the mender half way into each end. It will not leak nor pull out. Two sizes, ½ and ¾ inch. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c.



YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A



The only practical device on the market.

Each 50c.

LANG'S WEEDER.



PRICE 25 CENTS.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER AND HAND CULTIVATOR

PRICE 10c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

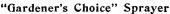
The particular advantage of this sprayer is its wide range of usefulness. You may have two or three trees too tall to reach with a bucket sprayer and not worth the cost of a pump large enough to reach them from the ground. Pump up the Compressed Air Sprayer, climb a ladder, turn on the faucet and let it run. For small shrubs it can be easily carried about by the shoulder strap. When properly charged the tank holds three gallons of liquid and one gallon of air and two pumpings will empty it. Figure A in the cut is a self closing faucet which costs \$1.00.

ALL BRASS TANK \$7.25, GALVANIZED IRON TANK, \$5.00.



PATENTED.







"Perfect Success" Bucket Sprayer

Deming Sprayers are acknowledged by users to be the most satisfactory sprayers on the market. We have sold many, in different styles and have yet to replace a part broken by anything but an accident or to hear the first word of dissatisfaction with a single one. While we can supply any machine they make and will mail their catalogue on request, our leading sellers are the Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, and the Gardener's Choice, which is, as shown above, a half-barrel mounted on wheels and fitted with a good pump and six feet of hose. Working parts of all Deming Sprayers are made of solid brass, brass valves and valve seat, plunger and every part that comes in contact with the liquid.

Success Bucket Sprayer, without bucket clamp. \$4.00
Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, cut above. 4.25

Gardener's Choice Sprayer, list price, \$20.00, net on request.



All Tin Atomizer

Continuous Sprayer

The above cuts show two of our popular hand sprayers that we sell in such large quantities for spraying roses, shrubs, house plants and chicken coops, or wherever a larger sprayer is not necessary. Those made with a brass tank can be used to spray Formaldehyde.

Atomizer, all tin.....\$.50

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Tree Tanglefoot. This is the sticky stuff put on fly-paper and prevents the wingless female moth of the Tussock Caterpillar from passing up any tree to lay her eggs, when a band an inch or two wide, is put around the trunk. This worm is the worst pest in the city as it is found on almost any kind of tree and will spread with surprising rapidity. A tree that is infested should be sprayed with Arsenate of Lead and all the trees near, "banded" with Tree Tanglefoot. A pound will "band" six or eight trees a foot or so in diameter. Price, 40c per lb., 3 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$3.25; 20 lbs., \$5.75.

Sticky Tree Cord. A soft cord about 3/8 of an inch in diameter and 30 feet long, thoroughly saturated and coated with a black sticky material similar in character to that used on sticky fly

paper. It is supplied in tubes about 2¾x6 inches, and the cord is pulled out through a hole in the screw top, which has an attachment for clamping to facilitate cutting off the cord. It is applied to trees by tacking one end to the tree, then passing it around once or twice, tacking about every 18 inches and then cut off.

The cord will not run or drip appreciably and will remain sticky for three or four months according to climatic conditions. It has been endorsed by prominent Park and Cemetery Superintendents, Foresters and Horticulturists generally. Price, 25c per tube.



INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Lime & Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, 25c; gallon, 75c; 5 gallons, \$2.50; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons, 20c per gal. f. o. b.

Cleveland.

Fish Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that

infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. package, 20c; 5 lb. box, 75c. Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per ½ lb.

can, 25c; 2 lb. can, 75c.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime & Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price \$1.00 per gallon, 5 gallons for \$3.25, 10 gallons for \$6.00, 50 gallon barrel, \$25.00.

Arsenate of Lead. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrubs. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons. had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the scason. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 20 lbs., \$3.20; 100 lbs. or more, price on application; variable.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound or two of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per lb., 22c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., price on application. plants and trees get when infested. Ours is a thick paste, one gallon of which will make fifty

Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate Mixture. This is a chemical combination of the two preceding and will permit the use of both insecticide and fungicide in one operation. It is especially valuable on fruit trees after the fruit is set and on potatoes. Use five pounds to from thirty to fifty gallons of water, the latter proportion for tender foliage such as peach. Price 25c per lb., 5 lbs.,

\$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 20 lbs., \$3.00.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Price, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc. Lb., 50c.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of Bug Death not only kills bugs but acts as a fungicide against blight, prolonging the growth and increasing the crop. In fact the increase in the crop will pay for the Bug Death and the work to apply it. It is effective also against cabbage worms and leaf-eaters in general. It takes 15 to 25 lbs. to spray one acre. Price, 1 lb. in shaker can, 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs. \$1. Dickey Dusters, for rapid distribution of any poison powder; each, 25c.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. Per package, 15c; 5 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Nicotine. A liquid used for killing Aphis or Green Fly on roses, etc. May be sprayed or vaporized. 40% strength, per lb., \$1.75; 30%, \$1.50; 15%, in small bottles, 25c.

Nico Fune Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the funes

that are fatal to aphis or green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20x100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets, 85c; 144 sheets, \$4.00.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes. Per lb., 5c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

PLANT TUBS

American Flower and Tree Tubs are made from white cedar. The merits of the tub are commensurate with the demand for an article that is light, attractive and durable.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS

					No.							
1	11½ in. in	diam. by	y 11½ ir	n. high\$1.00	5	19	"	"	18	"	3	.25
2	13½ "	"	111/4 "	1.25	6	32	"	"	19½	"	4	00
3	143/4 "	"	14 "	1.65	U	32			19/2			•00
	16 "	"	15 "	2.25	7	27	"	66	22	"	5	.00

FERTILIZERS

- Pure Raw Bone Meal. Raw Bone Meal is considered the best fertilizer for lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., being high in nutritive value but giving it up gradually as such plants need it. The coarser the bone the longer it takes to become effective and also the longer it lasts. Our brand is ground extra fine, especially for our use, and is therefore well adapted for lawn purposes for which we sell by far the larger part we handle. It is pre-eminently the best lawn fertilizer because it is clean, does not smell, contains no weeds, is economical and above all, it makes the grass grow. It is sold under license from the State of Ohio and its guaranteed analysis is 4½% to 5½% Ammonia, and 22% to 25% total Phosphoric Acid. Price per lb., 5c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 200 lbs., \$6.00; full ton, \$48.00.
- Pulverized Sheep Fertilizer. An excellent natural fertilizer where prompt results are desired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. The stock we handle is the best grade on the market. It is not only entirely free from weed seeds but has no objectionable smell which is the real test of purity. Per lb., 5c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$12.50; 1000 lbs., \$20.00.
- Bone, Blood and Potash. This is a complete fertilizer showing the highest analysis of any commercial fertilizer in the market. We are offering it and recommending it especially for fertilizing the Perennials where the maximum of fertilizing elements may be applied without disturbing the roots enough to injure. It is also excellent for all kinds of garden crops whether manure is available or not as this article contains a large percentage of both Potash and Phosphoric Acid not found in manure and very necessary for the successful production of many garden crops. Guaranteed analysis, Ammonia, 5%; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8%; Potash, 7%. Price, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.
- Land Plaster or Gypsum. Used to conserve moisture and as a medium for thinning Paris Green, etc. Price, per sack of 167 lbs., \$1.25; per ton, \$12.00.
- Nitrate of Soda. A highly concentrated plant stimulant and especially effective for forming leaves on such plants as cabbage, lettuce, etc. A pound is used for 50 gallons of water or a teaspoonful to a pail. Analysis 18% Ammonia. Per lb., 10c. For larger quantities write for prices.
- Wood Ashes. We handle Canada Hard Wood Ashes which are effective for root crops and vegetables whose seeds are wanted, such as peas and beans. Excellent also for lawns, especially where White Clover is wanted. In paper sacks of about one bushel, \$1.00; 5 sacks, \$4.50.
 - CAPITOL Plant Food is a most highly concentrated, quickly soluble Plant Food intended particularly for pot plants but also useful in the garden. Directions: Dis-Solve a teaspoonful in two quarts of water and apply once a week on the soil. Analysis, Ammonia 10%, Soluble Phosphoric Acid, 20%, Potash, 20%, Carbonate of Lime and Magnesia, 10%. In two sizes, 7 oz. gross, 25c, and double size can, 50c, postpaid.

Nitro-Fertile. This is an odorless liquified Fertilizer to be diluted as required. one tablespoonful to a gallon for pot plants, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon for

one tablespoonful to a gailon for pot plants, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon for Lawns, Plants and Shrubs outside or one pint to 15 gallons sprinkled on the bare ground. Analysis: Ammonia, 2.4%; Phosphoric Acid, 3%; Potash, 3%. Used as directed it will supply the plant with all it can absorb; more would be wasteful. Price: Pint, 40c; postage, 6c; Quart, 60c; Postage, 8c; ½ Gallon, \$1.10; Postage, 12c; Gallon, \$2.00; Postage, 20c, anywhere in Ohio. Stoltz Automatic Mixing Nozzle, requiring water pressure and attached to end of hose, \$1.50 each.

SOIL AND SEED INOCULATING BACTERIA

On account of the limited size of this catalogue we cannot give as much space to this subject as it deserves and requires. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the great value of inoculating seeds with the proper Bacteria both in the increase in yield and the vigor of the plants. We have a booklet dealing at length with the subject, to be had on request.

> We will be able to supply the following brands this season: Farmogerm, for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, Garden size, 25c.

Farmogerm, for any Legume per acre, \$1.50, 5 acre bottle for \$6.00. Nitragin. In powdered form for any Legume, per acre, \$2; 5 acre can, \$9.

Mulford Nitro=Germ. Garden size, 50c.

COLUMN

Nitro-Germ, for any Legume, 1 acre, \$1.50; 5 acres, \$5.00.

Standard Inoculation. Separate cultures for any legume, per acre, 50c.

Standard Inoculation. At 50c per acre in the following combinations, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover—Vetch and Field Peas—Red, Crimson and Alsyke Clovers or Sweet Peas, Beans and Garden Peas. **50c** per acre bottle.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

" Pole, in hills 8 "	1½ bush. 12 qts.	Millet, alone	12 " 16 lbs.
Beets, in drills 4 "Barley, broadcast 2 Buckwheat 34 "Broom Corn, in hills 6 Carrots, in drills 3 "Cucumbers, in hills 1 Corn, in hills 6 " "in drills 2 Clover, Red, alone 15 "White, alone 8 "	5 lbs. 3 bush. 1 " 8 qts. 3½ lbs. 2 " 8 qts. 3 bush. 20 lbs. 10 "	Oats, broadcast Onions, in drills Parsnips, in drills Peas, Early, in drills "Marrow, in drills "Broadcast Potatocs, cut tubers, in drills Radish, in drills Rye, broadcast Salsify, in drills	2 " 3 bush. 4 " 6 lbs. 4 " 6 " 1½ " 1½ bush. 1½ " 1½ " 2½ " 3 " 8 " 10 lbs. 1½ " 1½ bush.
Flax, broadcast	6 " 3 " 2 "	Spinach, in drills Turnip, in drills Wheat, broadcast General Grass Seeding for Mo Red Clover {together 6 1 Timothy for Alsike Clover {one acre 3 11	1 " 1½" bush wing Land. bs. Red Clover .½ bu. Tunothy

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	3,000 plants.	Onions, Setts, small i qt. " Parsley i oz. " Parsnip	
Celety	50 hills. 400 " 150 feet of drill. 150 " 2,000 plants. 4,000 " 100 feet of drill.		40 hills. 100 feet of drill. 70 50 " 50 hills. 10 "

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

1 D	istance ft by	1	ft_	Number. 43,560	D:	istance. ft. by	6	ft.	Nun	aber 1,240
11/2	**	155	* *	19,360	8		8			680
2		1	4.6	21,780	10	4.6	10	4+		434
2	**	2	+1	1	12	44	12	6+		302
24	**	23/2	4.6	0.070	15	**	15	64		194
3	**	1	4.6	14,520	18	4.	18	. 6		134
3	6.6	2	6.4	 7.260	20	6.6	20	4.4		103
3	41	3	4.6	 4,940	25	**	25	4 -		70
4	61	4	4.4	 2,723	30	**	30	* +		40
5	4.1	5	4.6	1,742	40	**	40	+ 6		27

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Applesper	bu. 48	1bs.		Orchard Grass	per b	u. 14	lbs.
Apples, dried	" 22			Onions	* * *	50	
Barley	48	61		Peaches	6.6	48	4,4
Beans	" 60	**		Peas	+ 6	60	
	" 50	41		Plastering Hair	6.5	8	6
	" 46	44		Popcorn	+ 4	10	6
Blue Grass, Kentucky	" 14			Rape		50	. 6
	" 24	41		Rye		5.0 5.0	4.
	20	**	1	Red Top Seed		1.4	44
Bran	. 60	**	1	Salt, coarse		14	44
Canary Seed	' 60	44				50	**
Clover Seed	" 56	4+	į	Salt, Michigan		56	44
Corn, shelled	" 68	66	1	Sorghum		50	
Corn, on ear	0.0	44		Sweet Potatoes		50	
Corn Meal	" 50	41	1	Timothy Seed		4.5	
Charcoal	22	61		Tomatoes		58	**
Coal, Mineral	80	**	1	Turnips		60	٠.
Coal, Cannel	70	44		Wheat	"	60	**
Coke	" 40			Flour, per bbl., net	**	196	• •
Cow Peas	" 60	**	-	Salt, per bbl	14	280	••
Cranberries	40	61		Lime, per bushel	1.6	70	••
Dried Peaches	' 32	**	1	Hay, well settledper cubic	foot.	43%	
Flax Seed	" 56	4+	1	Corn, on cob, in bin "		00	
Hemp Seed	" 44	41	4	Corn, shelled, in bin "		45	
Hungarian Grass Seed	" 48	61	1			4.7	
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	" 60	41		Wheat, in bin "		48	
Millet	" 50	44	1	Cats, in oin		3213	
Malt	' 34	61		Potatoes, in bin "		381/2	٠.
Onts	4 32	**		Sand, dry, in bin "		96	
Osnge Orange	* 33	64	1	Clay, compact "	1	185	6.
de drange transfer							

A. C. KENDEL'S "FOREST CITY"

LAWN GRASS SEED

"The Seed that makes the Famous Lawns of Cleveland"



A. C. KENDEL'S "SHADY NOOK"

LAWN GRASS SEED

For Price and Directions for Sowing see Pages 1 and 2